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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Crookedness of the Capitalists Who Own It, and Their Political and Judicial Assistants

CONDITION OF THEIR OPPRESSED EMPLOYEES.

Development of the Rapid Transit—Seth L. Keeney, of the Brooklyn Eagle, Boasts of the Fact That Mounted Police, Militia and Cannon Were Used By the Capitalists to Break the Strike of 1895—Brooklyn Bridge Deal—Every Newspaper in Brooklyn Controlled By the Rapid Transit—Cogent Reasons Why the Rapid Transit Workers Should Speed the Coming of the Socialist Republic.

The employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, from the New York loop on the Bridge to Hunter's Point to East New York and from there to the Erie Basin, are thinking as they never thought before. They are groaning under conditions worse than ever before. But with the ghastly experiences of former strikes engraved on their minds they fear to resist so they suffer, groan and submit in the main, save for a few of the bolder spirits who know the cause of all their misery and hence are agitating along the lines of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

We must also include the employees of the Bridge division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit who have organized with disastrous results, for the purpose of securing the rate of wages and hours that they had when the Bridge was owned by the city.

For the benefit of these workingmen in particular and the other workingmen in New York in general, who face the same conditions under different forms, the DAILY PEOPLE has gone to the bottom of the whole trolley situation since '92, analyzed it, and now turns the calcium light of publicity on the crooked dealings of the Rapid Transit magnates with their political, judicial and journalistic assistants.

From the halcyon days of the '80's when old Deacon Richardson, with a bible in one hand and a club in the other, reigned supreme over the surface car systems of Brooklyn, down to the present moment, the street car and elevated worker have gone down to ever deeper misery, while the idle magnates have climbed the hills of luxury and wealth to heights that dazzle the workingman's eye.

This is how it happened:

When old Deacon Richardson went the way of all flesh, just about the time that the trolley was coming into general use, a new and more up-to-date capitalist crowd got control of the carrying system in Brooklyn.

Development of the Company.

These capitalist brigands (and that they are the most despicable type of brigand the blindest will soon see) looked with scorn on the more antiquated methods of skinning their employees pursued by the Richardsons. So they started in to cut expenses, first with a pruning hook and later with a scythe.

They found that the expenses for operating and maintaining the roads in 1892 amounted to seventy-eight per cent of the gross receipts.

These expenses, of which the cost of labor-power was by far the largest item, had to be cut, and they were, as the following figures covering all the lines from 1892 to 1894 show:

Passengers carried—1892, 125,445,587; 1894, 145,518,619.

Gross Receipts—1892, $6,216,026; 1894, [illegible],464,186.

Expenses of maintenance and operation—1892, $4,907,995; 1894, $4,825,485.

Average expense per passenger—1892, 3.9 cents; 1894, 3.3 cents.

Net income—1892, $1,308,031; 1894, [illegible]701.

As soon as the Brooklyn street railways began to show their possibilities as capitalist "properties," they attracted the attention of the rest of the capitalist world. Some of those fellows who find their capital "idle" when it yields only four or five per cent, and are always on the lookout for new fields of "employment" for this "idle" capital of theirs, negotiated with the then trolley magnates of Brooklyn for a chance to be let in on the division of the spoils, or at least on the exploitation of the prospect for the larger profits to

Arrangements were accordingly made to widen the circle of those entitled to share in the spoils of the Brooklyn railroad traffic. Through new corporations which were formed with largely inflated capital stock, the attempt was to be made to so increase the "earnings" as to secure not only larger income for the old companies than they had previously realized, but also to squeeze out some additional income for the new corporations. The largest of the new corporations was the Long Island Traction Company, formed with a capital of 30 million dollars. This company undertook the management of the lines of the Brooklyn Heights system and of several other companies, the total capitalization of which had previously been less than 14 million dollars. The Atlantic Avenue system was turned over to the Brooklyn Traction Company with an increase of capitalization from five to nine millions of dollars. In order to make the new arrangement successful, the same roads that had yielded an income on 19 millions had now to yield an income on 39 millions.

Capitalist "Economics."

The capitalists who undertook this feat did not expect to be entirely successful. They did not expect to secure dividends to all the holders or buyers of their inflated stock. They did, however, expect to put the roads on a more profitable basis than they had ever been. And they proceeded to accomplish that much by what is called "economies." They reduced expenses, particularly cutting down that most important item of the expense account—the pay roll. The trolley workers were squeezed and driven until in the latter half of 1894 the expense of carrying a single passenger had been brought down to 3 cents—from 3 9-10 cents in 1892.

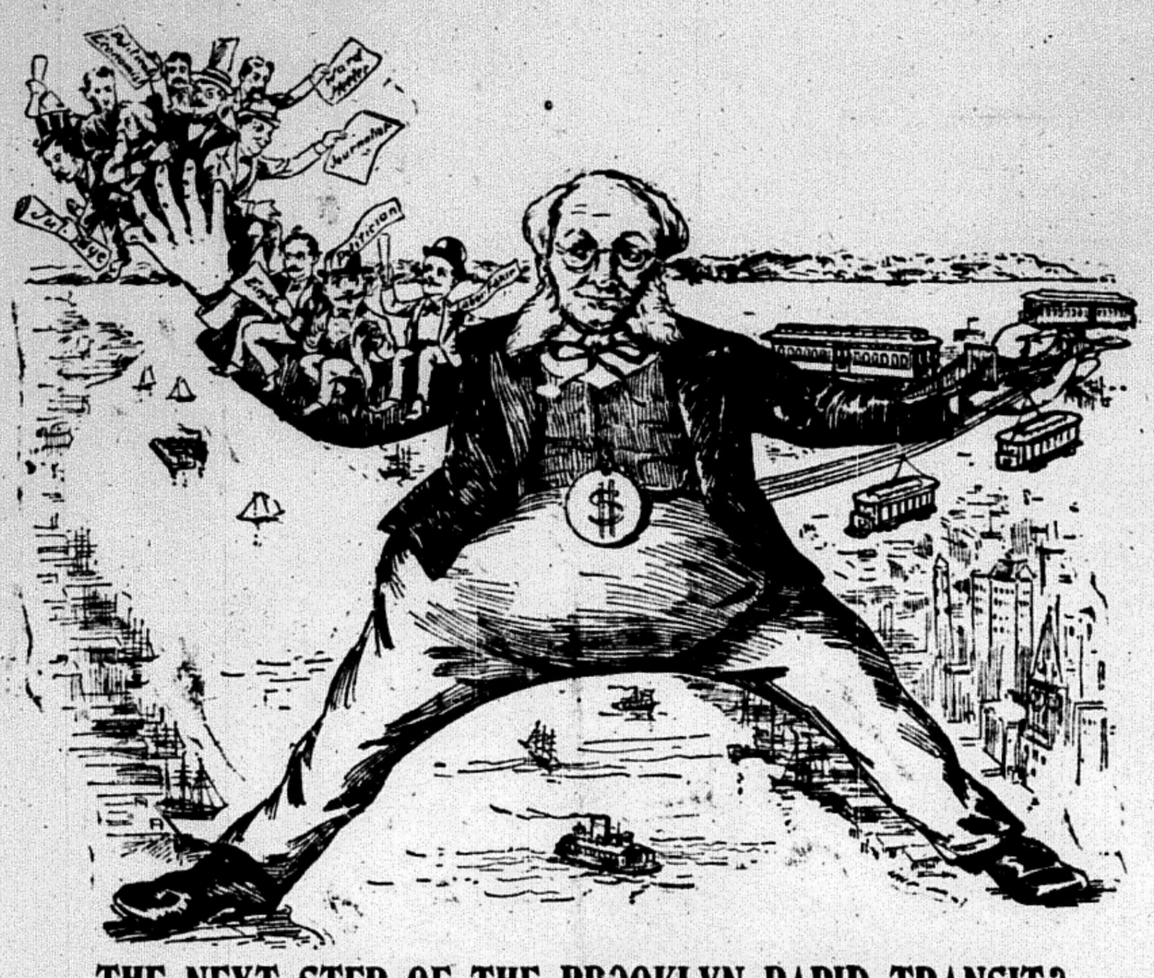
But the Brooklyn trolley magnates were by no means satisfied with this accomplishment. They intended that their "economies" should be carried much further. They undoubtedly foresaw to some extent the "economics" made possible in later years, when the average expense per passenger was reduced first to 2.6 cents and more recently to 2.3 cents.

The trolley magnates certainly acted as if they had really made up their minds about the necessity of subjecting their labor force to more thorough "economics." They did not make the slightest effort to allay the discontent that was growing more and more intense among their employees. They rather goaded on that discontent by taking the position that they were paying too much as it was. Said Lewis, the President of the Long Island Traction Company, before the Assembly Committee that was investigating the strike: "We are paying our men higher wages than the market rate."

When the trolleymen, exasperated by overwork and underpay, were told that they were being treated too well, what else could be expected but an outbreak? The men were positively driven into a strike. And in the light of subsequent events it can hardly be doubted that the strike was quite welcome to certain interests most powerful in Brooklyn trolley affairs.

Company Played Out as a Means of Gambling.

The Long Island Traction Company had to be reorganized; as a means of stock gambling it had become played out and as a basis for the extensive consolidation plans which were in the air it proved unsatisfactory. The discreditable features of a reorganization proceeding could no better be covered up, its attendant sacrifices no better minimized than in the general "rumpus" of a big strike.



THE NEXT STEP OF THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT?

The DAILY PEOPLE has gone to the bottom of the trolley situation since 1892, and now turns the calcium light of publicity on the crooked dealing of the Rapid Transit magnates, with their political, judicial and journalistic assistants. The next step of these capitalists will be to consolidate the lines controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit with the street car lines of New York and the Manhattan Elevated, thus forming a gigantic trust controlling every wheel in Greater New York—and then look out for a general cut in wages.

A new factor in the trolley game also made its appearance at this junction in the form of Tom L. Johnson, a notorious demagogue of the Single-Tax type. He after greasing well the palms of the powers that be in Willoughby street, secured franchises for every valuable street he needed in South Brooklyn, save Union street, and then, posing as labor's friend, he paved the way for a future sell-out when the inevitable consolidation took place.

How much the event may have been desired when it took place, can be surmised from a glance at the changed condition of things that was thereby brought about. The business year following the strike (June 30, 1895—June 30, 1896) was most remarkable for the enormous reduction of expenses in the operation of the railroads principally involved in the strike. The roads operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company (the successor to the Long Island Traction Company) had $420,000 less expenses than in 1894, the year before the strike, so that their net earnings ran up to $2,000,000, being $440,000 in excess of 1894. And what was equally important the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was able through the new capitalist interests that had become identified with it, by the reorganization process, to initiate those steps that were finally to lead to the consolidation under its auspices of all the surface and elevated railroads of Brooklyn.

From all these circumstances it is quite apparent that the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895, which brought nothing but misery and demoralization to the trolley workers, resulted very advantageously to the trolley capitalists and that it took place at a time when it could best be turned to the capitalists' advantage.

The time was most opportune for the capitalists for another reason made clear by the events of the strike.

January is ten months removed from election day, that is, from the only time when the workingmen—having neglected to look after their interests on previous election days— can make their political power felt.

Election Wiles of the Traction Magnates.

Towards election time the capitalists seek to conceal the fact that any government elected through the old parties belongs to them, the capitalists, and is put in power for the purpose of sustaining them, the capitalists, in the exploitation and oppression of labor. If that fact was brought home to the workers shortly before election day, the workers might rally around their own party, the Socialist Labor Party, and take out of the hands of the capitalist class some of the political power it now enjoys. No one knows better than a trolley capitalist how seriously his interests would be crippled by the transfer of the public powers to the working class. He is, therefore, most anxious to settle labor troubles at a time of the year sufficiently far from election day to allow the methods he employs to be forgotten.

The men who have been the leaders in railroad strikes have made the men believe that the best time to strike was when the public would be most inconvenienced. But experience has shown that the capitalists care very little for the convenience of the public or for its outcry of being inconvenienced. The attitude of the public concerns them only in so far as it affects their receipts. And a temporary loss in that respect is discounted when it becomes necessary to reduce the labor force to modesty and meekness. With a submissive working force any temporary losses are quickly made up, as we have illustrated above.

In January, 1895, the trolley magnates showed that this was a very good time for them to have a strike to deal with, nowithstanding the great inconvenience imposed on the public. They did not hesitate to display most recklessly the unconditional subserviency of all the government departments to their capitalist interests.

Keeney's Brooklyn Eagle Reports the Strike of '95.

They mobilized against the strikers the whole police force, the Mayor, the Governor, the militia, the Attorney General, the judiciary.

Let us refresh our memory on some of the facts. We take them from the Eagle Almanac, which is published by a paper one of whose directors (Seth L. Keeney) was then and is now a director in the Brooklyn Heights Company.

January 14 (first day of strike). Police alert.

January 15. More police called for arrest of strikers.

January 17. Strikers are repulsed by mounted police.

January 19. Judge Cullen denies application for mandamus compelling Brooklyn City R. R. to run cars.

Mayor calls out militia. Entire second brigade on duty. Troops charge the strikers with bayonets and wound many; a night of bloodshed and terror.

January 21. Brooklyn an armed camp; 7,000 men under arms. The first brigade, under Gen. Fitzgerald (by order of Governor Morton), reinforces the local militia. (This precious General was at the time a director of the Brooklyn City and Newton Railroad, and is now the Vice-President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Co., which has swallowed the former company and is negotiating to be swallowed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.)

Capitalist Cannon Command Four Streets, and Troop A Charges the Strikers.

Cannon in position in East New York commanding four streets. Strikers are driven back by cold steel.

January 23. Troop A charges a mob in Third avenue; several men wounded by sabres. At East New York John McCormack and Henry Ahn shot by sentry. A company of the Thirteenth Regiment attacked in Hicks street, fires on the mob, and kills Thomas Kearney (who was repairing a roof).

January 25. Mayor Schieren threatens to send the militia to Green Point. Troop A disperses the mob.

January 26. Judge Gaynor grants alternative writ of mandamus to compel companies to run cars (by giving the companies 20 days time to answer, the judge practically nullified the writ, and thus did as much for the companies as they could wish).

February 4. Judge Moore instructs Grand Jury as to their duty on mob violence (showing his subserviency to the capitalists).

February 7. Mayor Schieren vetoes aldermanic resolutions against companies (which had been adopted for effect only).

February 12. Soldiers held blameless for the shooting of Thomas Kearney.

February 14. Attorney General Hancock declines to proceed against Brooklyn Heights Railroad for annulment of charter.

March 27. President Norton and Superintendent Quinn acquitted of charge of working their men overtime.

While these things were taking place, it was quite apparent to the trolleymen and to a great many of their fellow workers that the government the old parties give to the people is nothing but a tool of the capitalist class, ready for any service which that class may need for the purpose of holding down the working class. But between the season when this fact was so brutally demonstrated and the next election day enough time intervened to allow the demonstration to be forgotten. In the fall of 1895 most of the workingmen of Brooklyn again divided their votes between the two old parties; they either supported the party of Mayor Schieren and Governor Morton, the recent allies of the trolley companies, or the party of ex-Governor Flower, who had become the new chief of trolley capitalism.

Capitalists Use Political Weapons To Fight the Working Class.

In realizing that a time remote from Election Day is the best time for the capitalists to have a strike to deal with, we are at the same time made aware that the system of organization adopted by the trolley men was the best system—for the capitalists. The events of the strike showed that the capitalists fight their battles against labor largely with political weapons. The trolley men, however, had not at all prepared themselves for a political fight. They had been misled into the belief that their efforts for better conditions had nothing to do with politics; that it was even harmful to introduce politics into their movement, because that would make it impossible to unite all, there being such wide differences of opinion in regard to politics. The organization was based on the idea that pure and simple trade union action, that is, a complete tie-up, could succeed. They did unite all on

(Continued to page 3.)

THE "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

A Brief Review of the Official Organ of the American Federation of Labor.

THE THING IS "EDITED" BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

Singing the Same Old Siren Song of the Fakirs, "The Employer Is an Indispensable Agent in Modern Production"—Socialism Is a Dangerous Delusion—What Conservatism Has Accomplished—High Dues and Fat Jobs for the Fakirs—American Federation of Labor Wastes Its Time Trying To Get Labor Laws Passed That Would Never Be Enforced—A Sample Resolution of a Pure and Simple Convention---The Federationist Trails Victor Hugo in Its Mire.

The motto of this publication: "A band of silk, stronger than brass or steel," is perhaps an excuse for its propensity for getting twisted; also for its flexibility where truth is concerned. At all events the pages of this magazine are full of the soft, silky illusions of those misleaders who would lull the workers into a longer sleep, blinding their eyes to the hard facts, as true and as firm as brass and steel, the facts of their exploitation and degradation.

As is well known, the American Federation of Labor stands for "restriction of immigration," "no politics in unions" (that is to say, no working class politics), "aristocracy of labor," and respects most religiously the "rights of employers," sometimes even more than the wrongs of the employees.

The June number of this organ of the A. F. of L. bears proof on every page of the assertion of the honest, fighting Socialist Labor Party that the leaders, the organizers, and the officers of these federated unions are FAKIRS in the full sense of the term, that they "contrive falsely" to deceive the workers, that they propogate fakes that are "spurious, worthless, wornout property."

The article on the "Origin and Progress of the A. F. of L." states very plainly their feeling for the employers in these words:

How Much Do the Capitalists Pay For This?

"The Federation recognizes that employers and employees, those who conceive and direct, equally with those who execute, are indespensable agents in modern industrial enterprises. But while it asserts that this division of function is enevitable, is also contends that the employer is simply the custodian of a certain portion of the social funds, and, as such, is morally bound to administer the capital in his keeping with all due consideration for the welfare of those workers who co-operate with him in the re-production and increase of that wealth."

And this is the emphatic assertion of the A. F. of L., and it all means what?—a large-sized bluff. As capital is administered to-day, not one employer has "consideration for the welfare of the workers," neither do the workers "co-operate with him in the reproduction of his wealth." Thay slave for him. They yield up to capital their flesh, bone, blood and muscle, for less than a living wage, and it is a deliberate fraud on the working class to formulate such lies and force them on labor organizations.

But not satisfied with these false statements, this writer, Hugh McGregor, "Labor Skate," which translated into English, means "Leech" and "Sucker," further says that the members of this "vast Federation have been inspired with confidence in the ability and devotion of their officers," for the following reasons:

The Federation Allies Itself With the Capitalist Class.

"It should be remembered that it was the Council of the Federation, acting in conjunction with the chiefs of the Railway Brotherhoods, which refused, in the face of immense pressure, to participate in the great strike on the railroads centering in Chicago in 1894, and thus averted a bloody and disastrous conflict with the military forces of the United States. It was this same Council that in refusing to affiliate the Central Federation of New York with its 59 locals and some 18,000 members because it included a branch of the Socialist Labor Party, struck the key-note of resistance against the dangerous delusion that the emancipation of the working class can be achieved by placing in the hands of shallow politicians the business enterprises now conducted by private persons. And it was this same Council whose policy was vindicated in open convention, and the program of the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution was declared alien to the trade-union movement."

Evolution of the Gompers Abomination

What a history, and what a policy! Let us see what this history and this policy has accomplished for the workers. McGregor in a garbled account of the inception of the A. F. of L. and its revolt from the Knights of Labor, claims that the belief "that social questions can be settled by political means" and the fact that the organization "placed itself at variance with the autonomist (self-governing) traditions of the open trade unions" caused the downfall of the Knights of Labor. When the truth of the matter is that as long as the Knights of Labor had strong political power, and was run on a strict class-conscious policy, outlined and enforced by Uriah Stephens, its founder, its growth and strength was remarkable, but in those days there existed the same parasites of the capitalist parties as we are fighting to-day, and gradually they wormed themselves into the Knights of Labor with their battle-cry, "no politics in union," they brought in the era of hireling-politics, with men like Powderly, who represented one of the great capitalist parties. And this undermining of the great organization, perfected as it was by Stephens, went on until in 1879 Powderly succeeded the great old leader, and the disintegration of the Knights of Labor dated from that moment, imperceptible at first, but intrigues multiplied and developed, until the movement assumed the features it wears to-day, and the solidarity of the workers as dreamed of and planned by Stephens gave place to the abomination we now have in our midst—the A. F. of L.

Stephens always declared the necessity of the workers of all trades joining hands, of abnegation and solidarity. "No worker," he insists, "should consider himself superior to any other." The pride of the skilled worker over the unskilled he pronounces a great stumbling-block in the way of the organization of the masses and the deliverance of all. "Tear the deceitful mask off the face of the modern system and recognise the fact that the humblest day-laborer is as important to the existence and welfare of human society as the most skilled and intelligent artisan in any field of industry." How far have these "pure and simple" unions departed from these teachings of Uriah Stevens. So much for the origin of this movement. But what has been accomplished by their conservatism and non-political theories? McGregor sums up result as follows: two resolutions adopted at one of their conventions were enacted into laws. "One of these was a law requiring the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the other was a law forbidding the importation of contract laborers"—and the agitation for an eight-hour day sums up all that is tangible, except that in the year 1899 they received thirty-six thousand, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and spent over thirty thousand of it. How much of it went to the organizers and to Gompers & Co. is not stated.

Pure and Simple Resolutions.

The influence of the National Council, of course, impregnates the locals and the Trade Conventions, it is manifested in all the articles and reports that follow this of McGregor's. The National Textile Union at their Convention in Augusta, Ga., summed up all their efforts in resolutions like this:

(Continued to page 3.)

MICHIGAN.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Full State Ticket of Class-Conscious Workingmen Nominated—Important Resolutions Adopted—They Nail the Capitalist Parties and the Labor Fakir to the Pillory.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—The State convention to nominate a full Socialist Labor Party State ticket in Michigan was held at 181 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, on Saturday evening, July 28. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor, Henry Ulbricht; Lieutenant-Governor, Gillis Boyenga; Secretary of State, Oscar Hoffman; State Treasurer, Henry Markwardtsen; Commisisoner of State Land Office, Isaac Bacher; Auditor General, Shepard Cowles; Attorney-General, P. Friesema, Jr.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frank Hinds; Member of State Board of Education, Mrs. E. Smith; Electors-at-Large, Carl Lampe and Charles Bannasch; Presidential Electors, Thomas Hackett, Wiliam Kraft, John Connely, James Manly, William Markwardt, Charles Fruchlow, Henry Marwinske, Elias Haire, Charles A. Gustafson, Wm. B. Johnston, C. M. Pierce, E. Gerdin.

Vacancies are to be filled by the State Committee. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the various municipal and state governments as well as the national government, have used the executive powers of government to force the workingmen to submit to opression by the capitalist class, and.

Whereas, many workingmen have in this manner been directly murdered by bullets fired by instruction of Republican and Democratic government officials, while other workmen have been slowly tortured to death and driven to insanity by the action of government officers, and

Whereas, the Social Democratic Party has been guilty of aiding these outrages, committed by the Republican and Democratic administrations upon the working class, and

Whereas, the pure and simple labor organizations have tolerated these outrages, and have not even protested, by passing resolutions denouncing the aforesaid parties as the willing tools of the capitalist class, but have continually placed the power of government back into the hands of the capitalist class, and

Whereas, other actions of these organizations show that the pure and simple unions are officered and disciplined by the capitalist class, making, therefore, the pure and simple union leaders responsible for placing the workers in front of the guns to be shot down by the capitalist class entrenched behind the powers of government. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce the pure and simple labor leaders—"labor fakirs"—not only as traitors, but as the actual murderers of all who fell in the struggle for existence and supremacy between capital and labor, and be it further

Resolved, That we will do our utmost to establish the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, so as to make treason impossible in the economic labor organization, and to solidify the Labor Movement, so that it may successfully wrench from the capitalist class the means of production and the powers of government, which now enables that class to be our exploiters and our murderers.

This resolution shows that Michigan's Socialists do not only refuse to have anything to do with the labor fakir, but that they take the lead in making—holdnig—him responsible for the slaughter of workingmen.

The convention further endorsed the action of the National Executive Committee, during and after the July 10, 1899, Kangaroo conspiracy.

The National Platform and the Municipal Programme, also the resresolutions as adopted by the National Convention held in New York on Jnne 2, 1900, were endorsed and adopted. The State Committee was instructed to draw up by-laws, rules and regulations.

List of Italian Deputies.

Romeo Fantozzi, in the Italian Socialist paper "L'Assino" has a cleverly compiled list of the Italian Socialist Deputies. The names are given in a row and by reading down the capital letters they spell the words "Labor, Science, Liberty, Justice." All members of the Party will be interested in learning the names of our Italian comrades so we reproduce the list.

OUR DEPUTIES.

prampo L ini
chies A
V igna
a O fri
R igola
n O e

tode S chini
cio C otti
ma I no
f E rri
bere N ini
Z erboglio
cat A nzaro

bada L oni
s I chel
al B ertelli
march E sano
be R tesi
cos T a
A gnini

mor G ari
montemart I ni
t U rati
pe S cetti
ga T ti
borc I ani
vara Z zani
de mar I nis
road A ni

IDAHO AGAIN.

Superintendent Who Intended to Ro Miners Made a Prisoner.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 2.—D. R. Garrett, of Spokane, a well known mine superintendent is held in duress by a number of miners employed in a mine of which Garrett has been in charge for some time. He is confined in a cabin on what is known as Casey's Ranch, near Atlanta, and if the hand of the law is not laid on the miners they will restrain him of his liberty until he pays them their due as wages. Appeal has been made to the authorities, and steps are being taken to send a sheriff's posse to the scene to secure Garrett's release. The story was brought to Boise by Governor Steunenberg, who has been to the Atlantic district on private business. He passed by the Casey place on the stage and saw armed men there. Later on a man got into the stage who told him the story. The Governor at once interested himself and the release of Garrett will be speedy unless the miners shall obtain information as to the movements of the authorities and take the superintendent further back into the mountains.

Garrett is a member of a Spokane firm who some time ago purchased a mine not far from Atlanta paying cash for it. A force of men was put to work to develop the property. The pay days came regularly, but some time ago one was missed. It was promised money would be sent at once from Spokane and the men continued to work. The funds did not arrive and the men became restive. Finally about a week ago, Garrett announced that it was his intention to go to Spokane and secure the money. He made his preparations and was about to retire early one evening in order to take the stage the next morning when a committee of his employees waited on him and informed him he would not be allowed to leave without paying off.

Garrett declared himself with vehemence and thereteshbdaaucrngnwxiaci mence and threatened violence, when the men quickly surrounded, bound him and carried him to Casey's cabin.

They divided themselves into squads for guard purposes, and since that time Garrett has been a prisoner. The Governor was informed the men dictated a letter that was sent to the firm in Spokane in which it was said unless the money was forthcoming within two weeks, Garrett would be hanged. The miners of that section and in other places in the State have been cheated out of large sums of money within the past five years by unscrupulous operators, and former frauds no doubt had a great deal to do with the action of the men in the Garrett case.

However, the authorities will not allow Garrett to be restrained if the law can reach the case. If the miners go back into the mountains with their man it will indicate that they intend to fight it out to the bitter end, and a serious rupture may be looked for. Some of the miners are from the Coeur D'Alenes, where they were caged like wild beasts last year by Democratic Governor Steunenberg, who was acting in the interests of the Standard Oil Trust.

PROSPERITY ITEMS.

Little Incidents of Every Day Life that Indicate Trouble.

The conferences between the American Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers for the readjustment of the wage scale for the next year ended to-day. No agreements had been reached. The conference will be resumed after the committee of the Tin Plate Company will have returned from Cleveland, where that committee is to reach an agreement with the Federated Union.

President Reid, of the company, when asked how long it may be before an agreement is reached, replied that six or eight weeks may drag by. He also said that probably the wage scale will remain the same or go lower. Higher it will not go.

• • •

PITTSBURG, Aug 3.—The banking of blast furnaces and the suspension of general rolling mills continues here. The fight between the large concerns in prices is making everyone cautious. The American Steel Company has banked one of its group of blast furnaces, and contemplates on either banking or blowing out the entire plant. The cuts in the cost of finished material are so heavy that some of the sellers do not believe the reports. The trade here is so dull that hundreds of workingmen are thrown out of employment, with no relief in sight in the near future.

• • •

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The "Iron Trade Review" says of the conference of the steel and pig-iron companies at Chicago last week, that the meeting was without outcome in any definite plan for reducing production.

The steel companies have already more idle furnaces than were shut down by the Bessemer Association and, therefore, the furnace men's proposition to put out a furnace for everyone blown out or banked by the company, was not considered.

The chances for a strike in August are good as the trade in foundry iron is still far from satisfactory. The manufacturers do not object to a strike as it will give the best possible excuse for action already contemplated.

• • •

Reports of R. G. Dun and Co., show commercial failures in July 793 in number. There were 183 manufacturing defaults, amounting to $5,177,682, and of trade there were 550, with $3,324,366 liabilities. The total last month was almost double that of the same month last year.

Dun's says that notwithstanding the many failures the value of classified returns is emphasized more than usual this month, and that general satisfactory conditions are shown in nearly all branches of trade and manufacture, because of the prevailing low wages.

PROSPERITY.

Booming in Hartford's Shops and Mills.

Men Continue to Be Discharged in Shoals—The Central Labor Union of Dem. and Rep. Labor Skates Feel the Steel of Bona Fide Unionism and Declare Boycott Against the Daily People

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—The so much talked about "prosperity" has at last come sure and certain; for the fact is that the men in the Colts' Arms Manufactory are compelled to work overtime in order to supply the demand. Arms just now are in great demand by Christians and heathens, and these humane and most patriotic manufacturers don't discriminate at all, provided only, that these Christians or heathens, friends or foes, can foot the bills.

Quite in accordance with the foregoing, ways and means should also be provided to furnish the necessary cannon fodder. Our captains of inductry, doing nothing by halves, prove to be ready for the task. In the last few weeks thousands of men have been discharged in the several factories, principal among them being the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company, which discharged within the last three weeks some 1,100 men. A batch of 150 men was discharged last Friday, so that practically only the foremen of the different departments are retained. No reason for such an enormous discharge was stated, nor was there given the least hint when the men would be employed again.

Considering all the circumstances, it appears to be a manoeuvre of Wall street to freeze out the small stockholders in order to facilitate matters. But, whatever scheme may be at the bottom of it, the discharged men are not a whit better off for that, and in order to do something meanwhile, they may enlist as cannon fodder in the army, or enjoy their surplus evenings at the seashore, or in the breezy or woody mountains.

In regard to these circumstances prevailing in our city, it is not at all surprising that the DAILY PEOPLE should have scored a victory for its undaunted efforts in behalf of the working class. Yet this victory is of a peculiar character, and therefore the more impressive.

The Hartford Central Labor Union has deemed it advisable to declare a boycott on the DAILY PEOPLE, for the alleged reason that it bears a label "not recognized by organized labor," i. e., not recognized by the Republican and Democratic heelers who run the organization.

It is a victory, inasmuch as it shows that the DAILY PEOPLE has hit bull's eye. The alleged reason of the Central Labor Union is merely a subterfuge. But, on the other hand, the victory dwindles down to sheer nothing, considering the imbecility of the body that has fathered said boycott, as the following will show.

To be sure, our Central Labor Union is a congregation of pure and simplers—a sort of race-track for labor fakirs and ward heelers to advance themselves. Politics, therefore, is strictly prohibited in said body. But this by no means prohibits the election and action of socalled legislative committee, to be sent to the lobbies of legislatures to beg for so-called labor laws. The word "logic" is not known or understood by the labor fakirs, or else they would be aware that it is the worst kind of politics to go a-begging to an assembly of men whose interests are directely opposed to the laboring man, and, being placed in power to dictate, would be more than silly to enact anything to the detriment of their interest. But this lobbying is well paid for by the dupe—sand therefore "no politics in the union."

A case in point is our State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The State Federation of Labor, especially the then chairman of the legislative committee, George A. Parsons, is very proud of this production.

The board is composed of three members, the above Parsons "represents" labor, the two others represent the Democratic and Repubican parties respectively.

Now look at the merit of this so much praised "labor" law. In the month of May the plumbers went on strike for the eight-hour workday and better pay. But for a number of weeks the strike dragged on without any results. Finally they remembered this so much praised labor law and at once applied to the board. After due consideration the board decided: "The condition of affairs as existing at present, is not sufficiently serious to warrant the intervention of the board." Needless to say the strike was lost. But the salary of Mr. Parsons was not lost.

Meanwhile the fakirs in the C. L. U. were at work. With the assistance of politicians and saloonkeepers they arranged a picnic at Charter Oak Park to be held July 4. Of course a parade had to be held to demonstrate the "inflooence" of the fakir and political wire-puller for future emolument. The city and other authorities were invited to review the parade.

Now this means adding insult to injury, for the very men and authorities that reviewed the parade were instrumental in the defeat of the plumbers! Only a few unions refused to partake in the parade, notably the carpenters and painters, but the rest trotted on as good natured wage-slaves, seemingly incapable to feel the insult.

Imagine a body that arranges such affairs desiring to declare a boycot on the DAILY PEOPLE, because it bears a label that forbids and condemns any sort of treason on the working class! There can be nothing more logical. For once the C. L. U. has been logical. Labor crooks must condemn the interests of the workers.

ALLIANCE.

BUSINESS REPORTS

Last Week Shows Arrival of "Period of Over-Production."

That the beginning of the panic is now here can be seen by a glance at the reports issued by R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreets, the failures for last week being 228 as against 182 for the same week last year.

Bradstreet's resume points out that trade conditions still favor the buyer; general fall demand, though fair in view of midsmumer conditions, is still below expectations and below a year ago; bank clearings are at the lowest for two years past, and failures are slightly more numerous, though no marked tendencies are perceptible.

Textile demand is still uncertain, the future of prices not being clearly outlined. Spring-weight woollens have opened five to seven per cent above last year, but are lower relatively than heavy weights sold at. Manufacturers are somewhat freer buyers of wool, though low prices have been necessary to clinch business. In cotton goods some irregularity is noted. Wide sheetings have been marked down in price this week, and, while the Fall River committee prices of print cloths are insisted upon, a shading in these goods is reported at other eastern centres. Signs of more inquiry for cottons are noted at New York, and in the southwest dry goods and clothing are reported in better inquiry.

The iron and steel industry furnishes the most notable example of reduced prices in trying to induce a heavy business, and, while the outlook is still a confused one the volume of trade in finished material, notably bars and plates, is very large. This has undoubtedly been at the expense of values. Attempts towards an agreement of producers have naturally failed, but low prices are themselves proving a corrective, an example being the report that four-fifths of the furnaces of the Shenango and Mahoning valleys are to be shut down.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston were 72,348 cases, against 68,308 last week, but a year ago were 108,045. The present increased movement is more in specialties, and trade in staple lines remains dull, many shops working about one-third capacity. Leather is weaker, some lines declining a cent, but there is more activity.

R. G. Dun & Co. reviews the situation as follows: "It is often hard to read encouraging symptoms of general business in declining prices of commodities but just now it is reasonable to look for them. Some raw materials, and some material products one stage removed from the raw, are selling at lower prices than at any time since last year's advance set in; but there is confidence among buyers [illegible] the downward swing is nearly [illegible] while sellers are adopting a cau[illegible] icy, which until recently chara[illegible] the attitude of buyers. The bu[illegible] being done is not of the kind that at once shows in bank clearings, which for New York are 25.1 per cent, and for thirteen other leading cities 4.1 per cent below last year for the week, and strikes have led to further shutting down of factories, while others are threatened unless efforts at wage settlement succeed. Yet business has now what it seems a substantial basis of prices to work upon in lines where there has long been lacking, and many wage disputes should soon adjust automatically."

All of which, in plain English, means that business is bad with a big adjective, and is to be worse.

MACHINE ON TOP.

Wool Sorters Are Finding Out That Skill is Not Necessary. Next!

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 31.—Quite a breeze was caused in labor circles in this city during the last week by the announcement that a notice had been posted at Broadhead's worsted mills, saying that the firm was about to make a large reduction in the price paid for sorting wool. But the sequel proved that while the price for sorting had been reduced, it did not amount to a reduction in wages but to a reduction in the force of workmen. Wool is sorted at a certain rate per pound, and heretofore skilled workmen have been employed to do it. It takes two or three years to become an expert wool sorter, and it requires a keen eye, and delicate touch to tell quickly the different grades of wool as they come from the fleece. It has now been discovered that such close sorting as has been done in the past is not at all necessary, and that the carding machines can be depended upon to do much of the work that has been done by hand. This discovery was made at the Goodwin yarn mills at Falconer several months ago. The firm reduced the rate, and a strike promptly followed. The firm put in green hands, and the workmen predicted dire disasters. But the troubles did not arrive In a few weeks the new men had acquired sufficient skill to answer all requirements under the new system, and are at present making more money than their predecessors did, for while they do not receive as much per pound for sorting, they can handle enough more wool in a day to make up the difference in price with something to spare. At the same time the additional amount sorted by each man enables the employers to dispense with about one-half the force heretofore deemed necessary, and thus the pay roll is materially reduced.

The wool sorters recognize the true status of affairs, and there will be no strike at the Broadhead mills. It is the old story of the machine agains, land labor, and as usual, the machine is on top.

PLAYING THEM.

St. Louis Strikers as Speculation Material.

A Proposed Plan for a New Street R. R. Company—The Strikers to Furnish Ammunition, and the Exploiters Take the Game—The Fakir's Part in the Deal—Men Blindly Falling in Line.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The street-car strikers here are wholly in the hands of crooks. It must be borne in mind that there is money in this strike for the leaders, and therefore they use all means to prolong it.

One method of reviving their drooping spirits is to interest the strikers in building a railway system for the whole city to compete with the one they are striking against.

The Central Trades and Labor Union has held meetings to consider this plan. The Executive Committee of the Street Railway Employee's Union also held meetings to consider the plan of building new lines. It is claimed that $3,000,000 will be needed. Just how the penniless strikers can [illegible] a $3,000,000 stree-car line is not mentioned.

At the last meeting it was not proposed that the strikers should build the road at all, but the plan was to assist some one to invest the money. This could be done advantageously by killing the other road.

Not a word was said as to the treatment the street car men would receive under the proposed company. The street car men are to own no interest in this new line, thus having no voice as to the condition under which they shall work.

When these promoters of a new private ownership are approached on the question of municipal ownership, they say that provision will be made for the city to buy the new line, but that, of course, as it would be of great value, a large price would have to be paid.

There is in this city an organization known as the Franchise Repeal Association. It is composed mostly of small business men. Though they are in their economic relation nearer the big capitalists than the street car strikers, they are much more advanced on the street car trouble. They passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that we reaffirm our declaration against the granting of any further franchise for public utilities to individuals or private corporations, regardless of whatever disguise may be used to cover the real intentions of the promoters of others who may now, or hereafter apply to the Municipal Assembly for said franchise. We look on the matter as a scheme by which capitalists are trying to take advantage of an opportunity to further their personal ends through the street car men."

The Secretary of the Municipal Ownership League, W. C. Guels, said:

"I know such a movement is on. The franchise has been prepared. If the right sort of franchise is asked for I can see no objection to granting it. No more monopoly franchises can be granted in St. Louis, and I believe the League would fight any attempt in that direction. Under proper conditions the granting of a franchise to this proposed company would be a good thing."

From this middle class standpoint, under municipal ownership, the city would run cars for the greatest profit. This profit to be used in reducing taxes. The strikers of St. Louis have no property to pay taxes on. To get the greatest profit out of street cars means the lowest wages possible.

In the meantime the strikers are running busses in competition with the street car company. This bus line is run on a strange plan. Its secretary explained this plan as follows:

"We buy the horses and wagons and then sell them to the individual strikers. The reason for this is, that if we were to own and operate them, we would be responsible for accidents; we could be sued. By selling them to the individual he will then be responsible. We sell them on the installment plan. By letting the individual own them it gives him a sense of proprietorship."

Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York city, June 2—8, 1900.

The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that were adopted, the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by a unanimous vote—these actions and many others of an equally advanced character make the convention historic.

The delegates were a robust lot of fakir-hating kangaroo-killers standing on the firing line of the Social Revolution, and, responsive to many requests, it was decided to photograph the convention.

The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Party Ouvrier Francais, the lettering on the flag being plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one side of Malloney stands the editor of the People, and on the other side National Secretary Kuhn, holding on his arm the mallet wrested from the hands of the kangaroos on July 10th, and since then held as an historic trophy of the Socialist Labor Party and used as a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the author of the Socialist Almanac, while to the right and the left are grouped the other delegates to the number of 83.

The size of the photograph is 14 by 17 inches.

PRICE, $1.10.

Owing to their large size these photographs can be shipped more safely in quantities. Sections are therefore requested to order as many as possible at one time.

Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Ninth National Convention was exhausted a short time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present convention may be run out pretty quickly.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York

"HOUSE OF HORRORS."

The Name Earned by the State Prison of Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—The State Prison at Lancaster is now found to be a house of norrors equalling, if not exceeding, in its terrors the prisons of Siberia and the Elmira Reformatory.

Some of the cases of brutality which have come to light put the Bryanite officials in an unenviable light. Their talk of humanity and resistance to oppression is seen to be the veriest hypocrisy, as the management of the pen by them is as bad as, if not worse than, it was under Republican sway, and that's saying a lot.

The following is one of a number of well authenticated cases, which have been noted:

The saddest death of all occurred on the 18th of this month. It was sad because the most brutal feature of it could have been avoided. A well to do brother of the dead man came on here from Pittsburg, and did everything in his power to get the Governor to let his brother out to die, but all to no avail. The doctor (?) and deputy had told the Governor that the prisoner had brought the sickness on himself by eating soap in order to feign consumption, and that as soon as he knew that he could not get out that way, he would recover. He died two days after his brother left for home.

The Populist coroner held an inquest in the case, but no post-mortem. His report whitewashed Dr. Edwards.

HOSPITAL IS A CLUB ROOM.

In order to give an outsider an understanding of some of the peculiar conditions existing at the penitentiary, it is necessary to digress a little. Shortly after Edwards took charge as physician, he began to run the hospital as a hotel, presumably on a strictly cash basis. Men have gone to him for treatment, and were asked if they had any "coin."

The hospital has been converted into a club room for the boarders, and is a kind of political school where Dr. Edwards and the amateur politician (the deputy) are coached in the mysteries of politics.

Under these circumstances it is not hard to imagine how difficult it is for a poor, helpless, friendless, coinless convict to get treatment at the club house, and that is what Gallagher, the man who died on the 18th had the hardihood to do. He had suffered from catarrh of the stomach for the past three years. He asked the doctor (perhaps a little insolently) what he was there for? The some cough medicine and was refused. He asked the doctr (perhaps a little insolently) what he was there for? The doctor reported him for insolence, and he was thrown in a damp dungeon and left for forty-eight hours. He began to fail fast after this, and it was soon seen by all, except the deputy, doctor and a convict called the Doctor's "Dog Robber," that the poor fellow had consumption, and could not last long. Then the poor fellow's real trouble began—the Dog Robber referred to above, thought that Gallagher was going to get his job, and he invented the soap story to injure him in the warden's eyes, and, of course, the doctor, deputy, and the boarders were only too anxious to get any excuse to get him out of the hospital, as his presence prevented the boarders having a good time, and interfered with the doctor and his political studies.

The Governor wass appealed to in behalf of Galllagher, but refused to do anything for him while his (the Governor's) brother was here because if he had been released he would have exposed the rotten prison system and all he witnessed in the hospital. His brother must have heard of Doc Edwards and his inquiries for "coin." At any rate he placed $200 with a lawyer in Lincoln on condition that he secure his release. The commutation was granted two days later, and just in time to earn the $200.

REFINED CRUELTY.

For three months this man was subjected to a course of refined cruelty that would make the Chinese green with envy. A few days before his death he tried to get to the warden's office. A guard named Murdock was sprinkling the lawn with the fire hose at the time, and when Gallagher tried to pass him he turned the hose on him.

The evening before he died he was sitting down in the yard, and when he was told to go to the hospital it was pitiable to see him look at the stairs—he knew he could not climb them, and when he tried he fell backward to the sidewalk. While lying there the dupty, Thomas Welsh, and the Dog Robber, the man supposed to care for him, passed him by and larghed at him. One of the boarders finally came down and carried him upstairs.

Fully eighty per cent of the convicts suffer from intestinal trouble of different kinds. It isn't necessary for them to diet themselves on soap to become that way. Their food consists of the swills from the tables of the warden, deputy warden, guards and "dog robber." At the latter table about forty of the deputy's favorite convicts are fed the same food the guards get.

DOES THE WORKINGMA PAY THE TAXES?

In New York there is a new
It is a daily newspaper.
It is a Democratic newspaper.
It is a capitalist newspaper.
It is owned by W. R. Hearst.
Hearst is a" friend of the work
man."

He is such a persistent friend of workingman that he skins profits out the workingman's children.

How?

Oh, the usual way. Hearst is one those precious people who thought with Spain would be a good thing, he told his employees to egg on the d pute. Then he sent his correspondent to Cuba, and they sent back great glowing tales of battles and Roosev and the "Journal."

Result No. 1.—Great demand for "Journal."

Result No. 2.—Hearst puts up price of the paper on the newsboys, thus makes a profit out of the war thought he helped to precipitate.

Great Hearst.

• • •

Hearst's Sunday "Journal" has an itorial section" consisting of advert ments, summer resort news, freak torials, and freakier contributors. Eve thing but the advertisements is "Copyrighted, 1900, by W. R. Hearst."

Last Sunday the star freak contribution was by William Jennings Bryan. He wrote an article on the income tax and tells us what a blessing it would be. Inasmuch as both the tax and the bless ing are copyrighted we cannot reprodu either; for which we are devoutly than ful.

• • •

And the "Journal" has a cartoon Davenport by name, who acts as illu trator for Bryan's articles and makes cartoon per the order of his employ W. R. Hearst.

He gives us a picture of a giant na "The Trust." In one hand the g holds a sack labelled "Taxes," while the other he carries a whip. (Wh Hearst evolved this idea of the w he probably thought of the way whipped the newsboys into line.) A p cession of workingmen is passing all dressed in tattered clothes and w kers a la Peffer. As the poor de pass they drop their money into sack. Below the cartoon appears inscription:

"THE LABORER, WITH MEA INCOME, PAYS THE TAX WHILE THE TRUSTS, WI THEIR MILLIONS, HOLD TH SACK."

The cartoon, with its [illegible] given to illustrate Bryan's [illegible] taxation.

Great Hearst!
Great Bryan!
Great Davenport!
Great tout ensemble!
Great LIARS!

DOES THE WORKING CLASS PAY THE TAX

The capitalist papers say, Yes; the cialist Labor Party says, No.

It is one thing to make an asser but it makes the cerebrum twist prove that assertion, and the Socia Labor Party has proceeded to dem strate that its position is impregn by publishing a pamphlet treating prehensively of Taxation as it effects working class. Lucien Sanial is the thor, and he proves conclusively whether taxes are high or low, all working class gets out of life is a mi poor living. The title of the pamph

TAXATIO

Its contents are as follows:

All Wealth Produced by the W Class.
How the Capitalists Get the We
The Power of Taxation.
The Theory of Equal Taxation.
The Evolution of Taxation.
The American System of Taxati
Wages and Taxation:
1. Taxation does not Reduce W
2. Taxation May Increase Wag
Prices and Taxation.
Retail Prices of Necessaries Not fected by Fluctuations of the W Market.
Amount of Taxes on Commodities sumed by the Working Class Is To significant To Deserve Notice.
How Socialists Will Wield the on" of Taxation.

FIVE CENTS A COPY.
TEN COPIES, THIRTY-FIVE C

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS
Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Str
NEW YORK CITY.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

that line; there was a complete tie-up. But it turned out that the completest tie-up cannot be complete enough. They had withdrawn their own labor from the roads, but that would not have kept them tied up for more than a few days. The roads found scabs among the unemployed who crowd the labor market, rely upon their own unity to keep the roads tied up. They had to go out and try to hold off the increasing stream that came from the army of the unemployed. As soon as they attempted to keep off the scabs, the strikers found themselves face to face with a political contest which could not longer be decided by their unity and strength as a trade organization. What became decisive was the question of relative political power.

And for this issue the trolley men had not prepared themselves at all in the organization work which they had done. The unity which they had organized proved ineffective, and the political contest which now became all important had been entirely neglected by the leaders on whose advice they relied. Thus they found all the political power in the possession of the capitalists, while they and the working class that sympathized with them could command none. Owing to the fact that they had done nothing to unite themselves for political action against the capitalists, they could not even check the abuse of political power by the capitalists through the fear of future political action on the part of the workers.

After the strike was over some things transpired that explained why the trolley men had been so badly advised by their leaders. These leaders turned up as paid henchmen of the capitalist parties. Martin Connolly, master workman of the trolleymen's District Assembly, was appointed driver of the jail van as a reward for having done his best to prevent the workingmen from rebelling against the Republican party; and Giblin the treasurer of the District Assembly during the strike, was made a carrier of mail bags for having been similarly useful with regard to the Democratic allies of the trolley magnates. It is evident why such leaders think it inadvisable to prepare the workingmen for political action against the capitalist parties.

The Traction magnates were now in their glory.

Brooklyn Bridge Deal.

They had thoroughly whipped the men and bought their corrupt labor leaders with petty jobs, and made their "economies," and paved the way for a grand consolidation of all the traction interests in Brooklyn, with its accompanying fleecing of the lambs in Wall street, and still further reductions in the men's wages when they would grab the Brooklyn Bridge.

About this time the consolidation of New York and Brokolyn was being discussed. Croker was heartily in favor of the scheme, but McLaughlin fought it tooth and nail, while the uninitiated sat around and wondered. The secret of it was this: The Willoughby street gang had large blocks of trolley stock. The "Citizen," "Eagle" and "Times" were controlled by these magnates. They could mould public opinion at their will. They let Tammany know that THE PRICE OF THEIR CONSENT TO CONSOLIDATION WOULD BE NOTHING LESS THAN THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. Now, if Croker and his partner, Peter Meyer, and the other big real estate men back of him wanted consolidation, Willoughby street and the Dem.- Rep. napers of Brooklyn were willing to give up all opposition if they would cause the Tammany-controlled Legislature to give up the Brooklyn Bridge to the trolley magnates.

After a long wrangle the deal went through. It was engineered by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and his law partner, Collin, with the assistance of Republican Receiver Uhlmann, of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, who, in a burst of generosity for favors received, offered to vote for Van Wyck, the first Democratic Mayor of the consolidated cities.

The Owner of the Standard Union Pushes the Robbery Along.

In passing, it may be mentioned that Mr. Berri, the chairman of the bridge trustees, who is now one of the biggest Rapid Transit magnates and owner of the "Standard-Union," with voice and pen pushed the game of robbery along.

The State Legislature bowed to the will of the combined gang of thieves, and the Brooklyn Bridge passed from the hands of the people into those of the elevated and surface magnates of Brooklyn.

The sun was now shining on both sides of the street for the Brooklyn trolley and elevated railroad magnates.

Consolidation of all the elevated and surface lines was next in order. And then, after reducing the workers to the lowest level, they would get after the lambs who browse around Trinity Church. And they fleeced these lambs—oh! yes they did. They took almost every ounce of wool and left them shivering in the winter of capitalism.

Mechanism of Stock Gambling.

While the actual profits resulting from the operation of the roads controlled by the Rapid Transit Co. have been considerable every year, rising from $2,003,000 for the first year (1895—'96), to $2,740,000 for the year 1898 there has never been a cent of dividends distributed among its stockholders. In spite of this fact the stock of the company advanced from its modest initial price of 18 dollars for a 100 dollar share to the extraordinary figure of 137 dollars per share, which was reached towards the end of March, 1899, when the acquisition of the Nassau lines and of the Elevated systems was announced as having been perfected. This was an unnatural boom for capital stock that never yielded any income and the value of which consisted wholly in the prospect of future dividends. The boom could not last. The men who had worked it up knew it must suffer somewhat of a collapse, as soon as others would understand, as the "insiders" did, that the great consolidation movement did not mean immediate dividends. The situation was peculiarly favorable for a speculation of the men in control of their own stock. And such an operation apparently did take place. While the Rapid Transit boomers seemed to be buying, they were really selling their stock as fast as they could without breaking the price. And after selling for over $130 the shares that had not been worth half as much a few months before, they reversed their operation, so that they might buy back at low prices what they sold at boom figures.

That this is so we can readily see by noting that when Roswell P. Flower died just at this time he did not have one share of this stock.

And thus were the lambs shorn.

Of course, the men identified with the management could not openly assist in breaking down their own stock. They had to engage other people to make the attack in the guise of antagonists. This disguised campaign began about May 7, when the papers announced that James R. Keene had started in to "pound" down the Flower stock, particularly Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares.

Capitalists Organize a Strike.

It is evident that such a stock corporation would be materially aided by a strike, and it is clear why a broker who was trying to get hold of Rapid Transit stock to sell it at low prices, why he should interest himself in bringing the strike about. It has been reported that James R. Keene contributed $1,000 to the labor leaders who were organizing the strike last year.

In his campaign, which seemed to be directed against the leading trolley interests, but was really carried on in their behalf, Keene had the important cooperation of Albert L. Johnson. Albert L. Johnson made the last Brooklyn trolley strike.

Johnson caused the following tale to be spread around among those trolleymen who had until recently been his employees on the Nassau Lines: That he and Keene were about to get possession of a controlling portion of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, that they were acting on behalf of the Belmont and Vanderbilt interests as against Rossiter and the Flower interests, and that they were sure to secure all the stock they wanted if the strike would last but 48 hours. Johnson wanted his old employees to understand that those who would "act as union men" and strike, would be taken care of after he was in control of the road again, while the scabs would be "dumped," as one of Johnson's agents expressed it.

Many of the men on the old Nassau lines allowed themselves to be misled or bullied by Johnson's strike talk, although it was palpably fakish. What nonsense, to think of the Vanderbilts going to so much trouble for the purpose of overthrowing Rossiter! The Vanderbilts put Rossiter in his present place. He is the brother of the treasurer of the New York Central, and was the assistant superintendent of the western division of that road at the time he was called to the presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He was called there as the representative of the Vanderbilt interests, just as T. S. Williams, Flower's former private secretary, was made secretary and treasurer of the company to represent the Flower interests.

Johnson Makes a Statement.

Johnson's statement was absolutely fraudulent in making the claim that by acquiring the majority of the Rapid Transit stock he or his backers could immediately change the management of the company. The fact is that all the Rapid Transit stock is subject to a voting trust established in 1895, by which Flower, Brady and Olcott were given the right to vote the whole stock for five years. No sale of stock can, therefore, affect the control of the company until 1900.

But the trolleymen on the Nassau lines were taken in by Johnson's "bluff," and they organized and struck under the same old incompetent and corrupt K. of L. leadership. That was the leadership which Johnson wanted, and that was the leadership Rossiter wanted, into whose hands Johnson was playing.

A few weeks before the recent strike took place, a conference of the trolleymen was held in South Brooklyn, which was attended by representatives of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and also by Daniel McAvoy, one of the K. of L. organizers. The Socialists on that occasion warned strenuously against a strike of the trolleymen at that time and on the old trade union or K. of L. lines. They showed that a strike as proposed by the K. of L. would be even more of a failure than in 1895, because firstly, the company would more easily find scabs; secondly, because the trolley magnates controlled even more thoroughly all the government powers, and would use them more recklessly against the trolleymen; thirdly, because the time of the year, being four months removed from Election Day, was favorable to such abuse of political power; and fourthly, because the trolleymen were not properly educated and organized for such a contest. The Socialists recommended, instead of an immediate strike, that the trolleymen organize and educate themselves on the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and being thus prepared to fight the political tactics of the trolley magnates with Socialist Labor politics, choose the campaign time as the best time for going into the struggle.

McAvoy offered the well-known, stale objections to this policy. He opposed particularly the introduction of politics into the organization.

Socialist Tactics.

The Socialists then showed that no labor organization could steer clear of politics; where Socialist politics were excluded the organization was sure to be used in the interest of capitalist politics, office-seeking and political trading by the leaders were inevitable. The S. T. & L. A. had eliminated that sort of thing by disqualifying for office any one affiliated with any of the capitalist parties. Unless this was done, the organization would be always subject to capitalist influences and any honest activity become impossible. The conduct of D. A. 75 with regard to the ten-hour law was pointed out as an example. A committee of the D. A. called on the District Attorney, and then allowed the false impression to be spread through the press that the railroads had been compelled to obey the law, and a great victory had been won. The trouble was that that committee contained such men as Patrick Collins, an office-seeker, and James Pines, an enrolled member of the Democratic party, both of whom were thinking more of their political careers than of the interests of the trolleymen.

The advice of the Socialists was not at all to the taste of the K. of L. leaders. McAvoy, Pines, Parsons (a notorious trader in labor votes for the Republican party) preferred to do the capitalists' bidding. They took $1,000 from Capitalist Keene and $500 from Capitalist Johnson, and brought on the strike just as Keene and Johnson and Rossiter wanted it.

The outcome is known. It has confirmed in every respect the warning of the Socialists. Many hundreds of trolley workers are paying dearly for not heeding it, for not heeding the lessons of experience. Let them now take care and by a sound organization guard against being led again into the capitalists' shambles. The Rapid Transit official whom the "Eagle" quotes said: "It was worth the money." If the trolleymen profit from the latest lesson, they may too say: "It was worth the cost."

Traction History Reviewed.

Let us now briefly review this story of crime, and mass the facts set forth, so that the workingmen employed in the Rapid Transit may draw correct conclusions. They are:

First—That for years the gang now in control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit have been coining enormous sums of money at the expense of their employees.

Second—That Democratic and Republican, Willoughby Street and Tammany, have all conspired to that end.

Third—That every strike along pure and simple lines has ended in defeat for the strikers because they having no politics in the union allowed the labor fakir to cajole them into voting for the capitalists, thus placing themselves in front of the guns and policemen's clubs, instead of behind them.

Fourth—That every capitalist newspaper in Brooklyn is controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit magnates, viz.: Seth Keeney, in the "Eagle;" William T. Berri, in the "Standard Union;" William T. Bryant, in the Brooklyn "Times," and the McLaughlin gang, in the "Citizen."

Fifth—That the judiciary including Gaynor, Van Wyck, Bartlett and the Supreme Court judges who have just decided against the Bridge employees in their suit for the prevailing rate of wages, are owned body and soul by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit magnates.

Sixth—That the next step in the evolution of the Traction magnates will be the consolidation of the Manhattan "L," the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit into one gigantic street and elevated railroad trust, with its accompanying "economies" of fleeced labor that will be shot and bayoneted when it protests.

Parting Word to the Employees of the Rapid Transit.

Understanding those things the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit should connect themselves with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—the new trade unionism that will wrench the political power from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit—and thus render these brigands helpless. The trolley, Bridge and "L" employees must remember the former fiascos called strikes, in which, fighting without the political arm, they were whipped. They must organize into a union that will not alone protect them under the capitalist system but will abolish it.

They must organize not alone to secure an increase of wages but to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, through the capture of the public powers at the ballot-box, under the banner of the Party of our class, the fighting Socialist Labor Party. They must form an organization to prevent the manipulation of the working class by the sanctimonious papers of Brooklyn that devote most of their Monday's issue to the sermons delivered on Sunday and then proceed to besmirch the ermine of the Judiciary, debauch the Legislature and corrupt the minds of the working class so as to easily sell them to the capitalist class.

Organize, educate and agitate in this way and then proceed to confiscate the confiscators.

[The next article in this series will give the history of the Street-Car Ten Hour Law.]

CAPITALIST JUSTICE.

Judge in North Adams Denies Right of Defence to Arrested Striker.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 30.—John Trainor, who came here from Lynn to work in N. L. Millard's shoe shop, in place of the striking cutters, and was discharged some time ago because it was claimed that he was in league with the strikers, and who has since been here working in their interests, was before the court yesterday charged with intimidation and threatening. W. H. Whitney, who is employed now in the cutting rom, was the man whom it was claimed he intimidated. Lawyer Wood of Pittsfield appeared for the prosecution, and Lawyer Magennis of this city for the defense.

The trial lasted till after 3 o'clock this afternoon, many witnesses from the shop appearing. Mr. Whitney and N. L. Millard were the chief witnesses, the others being Foreman Swazy, Aubrey Marshall, E. C. Forbush, Francis E. Webster, Joseph E. Rice, Mr. Babsey and Mr. Leavitt.

The evidence was intended to show that Trainor had approached Whitney and told him that he was afraid the strikers could not be restrained after to-day, and that there was going to be trougle, which Whitney would do well to avoid by leaving. The other witnesses testified to alleged attempts by Trainor to influence them or others, which did not bear directly on the case before the court.

Lawyer Wood made a point of what he claimed was the promise of preconcerted trouble this week, trying to show that the strikers had planned to take matters into their own hands at this time.

Mr. Millard on the stand said that he had brought about eighty men here, of whom about half had been sent away by the strikers or gone away, and that he had now about thirty working in the cutting room.

The arguments in the case were made this afternoon, and were lengthy on both sides. Justice Woodhead who was on the bench found Trainor guilty on the charge of intimidation, and fined him $15.

The charge of threatening was not pressed.

The statement was made by one of the witnesses that Trainor had told him that he (Trainor) was receiving $15 for his services in the interest of the strikers.

The defense in the case was not allowed to introduce testimony, an effort to examine Mr. Whitney as a witness for the defense being stopped by the court on the ground that his evidence had already being given. This is a deliberate violation of the rights of a defendant.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

WASHINGTON.

Socialist Speakers Prodding the Capitalist Parties.

Paying Special Attention to the Bryanite Humbug—Local Democrat Uses a Strike of Telephone Girls to Show His Mentality—Making It Hot for Middleton, a Local Labor Fakir—Section Seattle to Have Ten Speakers at Work During the Campaign.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 3.—The Socialist Labor Party never took a manlier step than when it gave up doing the maggot act of boring from within the old style pure and simple unions; and the Socialist Labor Party to-day utters no truer note than when it maintains that these so-called "unions" have done more than any one agency to hinder the progress of the Labor Movement.

At a recent public meeting held by the Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, a man in the audience asked Comrade Anthony this question: "Why do you attack the Demo-Popo-Bryan Party so bitterly? Why do you not attack both parties alike?"

His answer was that the Republican Party was consistently the party of the large capitalists. As such it promotes and enforces the material interests of its members, and while it pretends to be the friend of the workingman, that pretence is but a gauzy film that doesn't hide at all its purpose, viz., to degrade and enslave the working class for the benefit of the capitalists. But we find more of our fellows deluded by the cunning and trickery of the Silverites and Popocrats, who play entirely for the sympathy and support of the working class, well knowing that they themselves, as small "peesness' men and diminutive skinners of labor, can do nothing without the help of the kindly and generous workingman. Aye, and too kind has he been in the past to these Democratic, Populist and Republican scoundrels, who have rewarded him with spiked clubs a la Roosevelt, Bull Pens from McKinley and Steunenberg, lead diet, and all down the list of the brutalities practiced upon our class. And so," said Anthony, "we fight both and all other capitalist political parties, impartially, telling our audiences at the same time that the Democrat, Populist and Social Democrat Parties represent only the despairing and futile attempts of the enfeebled middle class to get its skinning knife into the hide of the workers once more."

* * *

The Seattle telephone girls, employees of the Pacific Coast Telephone Trust, are having trouble with "Brother Capital." Three of the girls agitated amongst the rest for a union (pure and simple, at that), and were discharged. Thereupon the rest quit their switchboards and paralyzed the telephone system of the city. Meanwhile the merchants started to kick. During the confusion a Socialist Labor Party man was met by Prof. Curtis, one of the perfumed respectables of the Debs-Kangaroo S. D. P., who had, as usual with these gentry, a petition. The comrade was requested, in the professor's most suave manner, to sign it. Upon examination it turned out to be an agreement something like this: "We, the undersigned, subscribers to the telephone exchange, demand that if the strike (?) is not settled at once, that our telephones be removed." You see, said this ten years' "student" of Socialism, we will make this a test to see if the merchants will show any sympathy for the girls! ! ! He was rubbed up against the hard facts of the class struggle, and then admitted that if the business men refused to sign it it would show the working class who were their enemies! ! ! The petition has not been heard from since.

* * *

Here is another example of what the tolerant "cheese-mite" Socialists have to support, and an instance of the black-hearted treason to the working class that the labor fakir is capable of. Mr. Middleton, chief labor fakir of Seattle, holds a political job from the Demo-Pop fusion party, as clerk in the county offices. "Yes, but," says your "tolerant" chump, "he shouldn't let his job influence him in his duty to the working class." Well, let us see. Mr. Middleton helped to organize, and had himself made an honorary member of, the Retail Clerks' Association, here. Shortly afterwards, the clerks were found going around town advocating "Democratic politics," and pushing Mr. Bryan as the workingman's friend. This move is directly traceable to Middleton; and the Socialist Labor Party at its street and hall meetings, inside and outside of the capitalistic unions (mostly outside) is making it so hot for Mr. Middleton and his fellow fakirs that they will soon have to seek new fields and dupes; only to be followed, Nemesis-like, wherever they go, by the Socialist Labor Party, which has sworn war to the knife against all such traitors to the working class.

Workingmen! Strike, and strike hard at the ballot box on November 9, against the labor fakir, and his master, the capitalist class. Do not be deceived by the bogus "Socialism" of the Social Democratic labor fakirs, the clap-trap anti-imperialism of the Populist Democratic labor fakirs, nor the blatant, brazen lies, statistics and falser patriotism of the Republican labor fakirs, but vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, which has, in season and out of season, shown its determination to cleanse the Labor Movement of the slime and the filth that are hanging to it, and is the only party that will lead the working class to victory.

* * *

Section Seattle, S. L. P., celebrated the anniversary of July 10—Kangaroo day—with a social gathering. A stuffed Kangaroo was secured for the occasion from a naturalist and the young people enjoyed themselves immensely in throwing rubber balls at the animal. Speeches were made by John Mennette and M. J. Kennedy, and our orchestra furnished the music. The affair was a success.

* * *

Things are booming in Seattle. We intend to have a band of 10 speakers to take the field in Seattle alone during the campaign.

Washington will poll a big vote for Malloney and Remmel.

S. L. P.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

(Continued from page 1.)

"WHEREAS, The great bane to labor in the South is Child-labor;

"WHEREAS, It is the duty of parents to see that their children be educated;

"WHEREAS, A child has a natural right to expect an education;

"Whereas, Many of our mills employ children who ought to be in the cradle, and

"Whereas, It is to the advancement of civilization and good government that a child labor law be passed in the several Legislatures; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the National Union of Textile Workers of America in convention assembled that we declare in favor of a law that will prohibit children under the age of fourteen working in any manufacturing establishment, mine, workshop, railroad, etc."

Thus the convention travailed and labored and brought forth, a mouse. How harmless to capital are these labor laws we already have, how easily set aside by judges and non-enforced by officers of the capitalist government!

One thing more this convention evolved—a resolution requesting the A. F. of L. to endeavor to have an amendment to the Chinese Exclusion Act passed, making it exclude Japanese as well as Chinese. One who reads of these performances feels like saying with old Solon—"True you are singly each a crafty soul, but altogether make one empty fool."

And They Use Victor Hugo's Picture As a Frontispiece!

With all the fallacies contained in this magazine, the editors have presumed to adorn it with a good picture of Victor Hugo as a frontispiece. Hugo with his revolutionary spirit would scorn the whole rabble of those who treat the pressing questions, relating to capital and labor, in such treacherous fashion. The man who said: "The French Revolution had its reasons for existence; its wrath will be absolved by the future; its result is the world made better. From its most terrible blows there comes forth a caress for the human race. Yes, the brutalities of progress are called revolutions. When they are over this fact is recognized,—that the human race has been treated harshly, but that it has progressed." The man who uttered these words would look with horror upon a man like Gompers who, swelled like a toad with self-importance, dares to stand before the men who slave and sweat and toil and say: "With our motto, 'Organize, organize,' we will reform the industrial conditions, we will harmonize those who 'conceive and direct,' with those who execute the schemes of capital." And with his hands reeking with the blood money of the workers he will be tossed aside as a worthless cur, in the onward march of that army of workingmen, whose tread can even now be heard—the fighting army of the Socialist Labor Party, knowing the power of the enemy they war against, and fully conscious of the effectiveness of the weapons with which they fight—the BALLOTS of freemen. And to Gompers and others who would perpetuate wage-slavery in their federations we would say, No oblivion is black enough to hide a man who is a traitor to his class.

ELLA REEVE COHEN.

Read the DAILY PEOPLE.

DAILY, ONE CENT.

SUNDAY, TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA.

Growth of Socialist Labor Party During Past Year.

First American Section Organized in 1896—Minneapolis and Duluth Followed—Winona Is About to Be Organized—Career of "Brainy" Algernon Lee—Campaign Work Is Opening up—Large Vote in Minnesota This Year—The "Daily People."

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 3.—It cannot but be extremely gratifying to all who understand the aim and object of the Socialist Labor Party, and those of its members in this State who remained true to the Party's principles to look back over the past years.

While the history of the S. L. P. has not been one of phenonenal growth in Minnesota it has been one of steady gain. In spite of the numerous obstacles and difficulties with which the workingmen have to contend with, they are here marching steadily forward with but a single purpose: The abolition of wage slavery and the establishing of the Socialist Commonwealth.

It is not many years since Socialists were as scarce in Minnesota as oysters in a stew at a church festival. The first American Section of the Socialist Labor Party was organized in St. Paul in February, 1896. A few months after that the German and Scandinavian Sections same in. An American Section had been organized in Minneapolis some time before, and has been gaining strength ever since, until now it is without doubt one of the liveliest in the States. Since then a Section has been organized in Duluth and there promising fields at several points in the State. Before long a new Section will be organized in Winona, where the Party has a number of class conscious and enthusiastic members.

The first Secretary of the State Committee was Mr. Lee, a young Kangaroo who since has reached maturity and last year jumped to his kind in New York. It is said that the Socialists here aided in giving abundant momentum to the leap. Ask Mr. Lee. During his term of office he conducted affairs to suit Mr. Lee and the result was that when the present Secretary, Comrade Davidson, was elected he found matters in a deplorable condition. There was no way of getting in touch with the members-at-large, as the former Secretary either did not have any list of such members or did not feel an irresistible desire to turn such list over. When finally the members-at-large were located it appeared that their experience with the editor of "The Tocsin" had made them suspicious and they had lost confidence in "the best brains of the Party." Since these brainy individuals have been fired we have gained strength steadily and all stand solid for the party.

When the new State Committee took hold of affairs there was no money in the treasury and a number of warrants were outstanding, unpaid. However, things are looking brigter and we are in good fighting trim for the coming election.

During the trouble of July last year, Section St. Paul never wavered. There were, of course, "broad minds" and "brainy" men here also, but they soon found the climate unhealthy, and with the proper assistance from the socialists made their little jump. Yes, the atmosphere is purer now, thanks. In Minneapolis they had some trouble. This has been reported elsewhere in THE PEOPLE and it is unnecessary to take up space to go into details. I will only say that when the section in that city was finally cleared of all incumbrances in the form of shyster lawyers, would-be doctors and other things equally "brainy" and "broad," the socialists proceeded to do business; and they are still there, loyal to the cause and full of enthusiasm and determination to carry on the work.

Watch for results of the coming election this fall. We expect great things and are working for them. The DAILY PEOPLE is what we have been in great need of, and now when we have it, we shall make good use of it. By spreading such a paper among the workingmen a great deal can be accomplished.

REPORTER.

Figured out on a basis of the accounts given in the New York papers, Bresci spent his whole life in marrying, and in getting "accomplices." One would think the first named employment would be sufficient to keep him fairly busy, but he has managed to make himself the most married and the most "accompliced" man in existence. The "World" and the "Journal" sent out their "bright young men" to find a few plot incubators, and they found them by the score. Practically every Italian in the city would exhibit, for a proper compensation, one or even two plots "hatching." For the last few days there was much money in allowing the eagle-eyed reprentatives of the saffron-hued sheets to feast their gaze upon one able bodied anarchist hatching a plot. Most of them, unfortunately, sat on addled eggs, hence the unsavory appearance of the above mentioned papers.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. This country must be either all slave or all free. —ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

The average voter loves a many-syllabled, rotund phrase—especially as a campaign cry. If you have a three-syllable word your chances are good; with a four-syllable word your chances are better. Bryan passes the hot weather in his Nebraska home, and announces that the "paramount issue is imperialism." We have never had that before, and as it sounds all right it cannot but make good.

A campaign issue is not like a disease that calls for a certain, definite treatment. It serves one purpose, and one purpose only, that of attracting the votes of the working class. The paramount issue is to run the working class vote into the ground. That vote is the only disturbing element in capitalist politics. A thing never becomes an issue, paramount or otherwise, until the thing upon which it is founded is past history. The course of action is settled, and if the Democrats were the instigators, the Republicans find their issue in opposition. If the Republicans determined the course the Democrats make opposition their line of argument.

This does not prevent either from sharing the results. It does not prevent them from jointly seeking to accomplish their object of nullifying the working class vote, and of vitiating the working class strength.

There is no great question with an employer except controlling the men whom he employs. So in the political field, where the employing class is most threatened, there is no issue but to get rid of the votes of the proletariat.

That is the true "paramount issue" with the Democrats and the Republicans.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES WHO DO NOT REPRESENT.

Mr. Keir Hardie contributes an article to the "Forum" for August on Labor and Politics in Great Britian, which bears all the ear-marks of the "me too" brand of labor fakir. He speaks of twelve "labor members" in the House of Commons, and then adroitly seeks to class them with the labor representatives in Belgium, France and Germany. Further on he bubbles over at the prospect of electing forty or fifty such "labor members," and of their coalition with the Radicals and Home Rulers to fight for Socialism.

In the United States we have been afflicted with "me-too" Socialists of the Kier Hardie type, neither have we escaped the infliction of the "labor member" of the pure and simple English style. But the labor movement here knows him for what he is—a placeman of capital.

To compare the "labor member" in the House of Commons to the Socialist Labor Party members in the Parliament of France, Belgium and Germany is like comparing a jelly fish to a man. Elected as they are, by the ignorant, class-unconscious pure and simplers, their nomination secured by catering to the labor fakir leaders and freaks of the Kier Hardie and Blatchford type, they reflect in their actions in the House of Commons the ignorance and freakishness to which they owe their election.

The outside world never hears of them. They sit mute and respectful in their seats in Parliament while the working class of England is being robbed and degraded, or protest in that whinning currish way peculiar to the pure and simpler in all lands. The very reasons they advance for the weak protests they utter and the tone in which they utter them are meant as a justification for the outrage they pretend to protest against. To call them "labor members" is an insult to the working class. They differ from the other capitalist members only in being downright cowardly; they have no more relation to the Socialist movement than the fat bourgeois members elected by the brewing interests.

The Socialist Labor Party members everywhere stand and fight for the best interests of their class. Their voices are heard by the world, and command that respectful attention and fear only accorded to honest fighters. Elected by the intelligence of the proletariat, and not by the favoritism of the fleecers, they truly voice the aspirations of the working class.

It is high time the English working class aroused itself and kicked out its "labor representatives" who do not represent.

FROM FREAK TO FAKIR.

It has been well said that in the logical course of evolution the freak develops into a fakir. Instances to prove this could be adduced by scores in the United States alone, to say nothing of England, which is even more of a breeding ground for the genus freak and the ingenuous fakir. But the latest and most noted illustration of this truth is furnished by the champion freak, the kingpin of all scatter-brains: Willie Two of Germany.

Like other but less noted freaks, this imperial wild-ass has had his defenders. The same excuses were advanced for him as for the others—and a few additional ones. We were told that he was young, but coming our way; that he meant well; that he was taking a step at a time; that he would shake the free and unlimited coinage of soldiers at the rate of sixteen soldiers to one barrel of sauerkraut after election and join the movement. Besides, urged the excuse-makers, diseases of the blood and brain run in his family.

But the latest move of this royal crook will convince even the most maudlin of his defenders. He is trying to become the P. M. Arthur of Germany! Disdaining the lesser laurels of a Gompers, a Ratchford or a Samuel Prince, he boldly grabs at the crown of shame encircling the brow of the chief fakir of America; he tries to snatch at one fell swoop that wreath of infamy which Arthur acquired by long years of treachery. And the deep damnation of the whole affair; that which shows the moral obliquity of conscience on the part of this aspirant for the crown of labor fakirdom, is, that he deliberately plagiarizes our own P. M. Arthur's words and methods. Here is the tale:

A strike of German workmen; a gang of men who took their places. The Freak, who is also emperor, visits the works, scolds the strikers, praises the men who took their places, and puts medals on them.

A full-fledged, arrogant fakir, praising treachery and abusing heroism, this erstwhile freak is a classic example of the evolution of freak to fakir.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Daughters of the American Revolution must look to their laurels. Up in Canada a similar society has been formed for the purpose of marking the graves of Canadian soldiers. The graves of the Revolutionary soldiers were marked when the daughters had time to stop fighting for social precedence and office. Where their sisters have the advantage is in the fact that they are to collect the photographs of dead soldiers.

The plan as outlined is an extremely good one. The authorities in Africa are to co-operate with the Daughters of the Empire. The soldiers' graves are to be railed, and a stone is to be placed thereon. The plan will probably work itself out in the usual way. While the war is still in the minds of the Daughters, all is plain sailing. The dead soldiers become heroes, and the living ones, broken in health and spirits, become, according to news reports, tramps and outcasts.

It is not the sign of a healthy social condition when societies which seek to live upon the reputation of the dead, exist and flourish. It will be noted that no honor is claimed by the society because some of the men returned alive.

A very few men may be induced to sacrifice their lives and health in the hope that the Canadian society will place a stone on their graves and obtain a copy of their photograph. The majority will, however, be more impressed by the record of war as it is illustrated by the human wrecks which float in from the field of battle. We have not as yet arrived at a point where any society is formed for a purpose other than the advantage of the individuals that compose it. The American Revolution sets the hearts of its daughters aflame with patriotic fervor, but the glow only serves to bring personal desires and ambitions to a white heat. So with the Canadian society. There may be human aspirations enough in it, but they will all be lost when the society really gets down to work.

BRYANISM SPELLS BRESCI-ISM.

From North Carolina comes a story of wholesale assassination and suppression of votes that should make glad the hearts of the Bourbon Democrats all over the Union. Organized thousands of "Red Shirts," armed with Winchester rifles meet every white speaker and either drive him from the State with blows and threats, or give him a royal reception, depending on whether he favors disfranchisement of the negro or not.

These "Red Shirts" are Bryanites and they are practicing the methhods of Bresci; they are killing negroes who attempt to register; they are bulldozing white men who disagree with them; they are committing these crimes so as to insure the successful perpetration of another crime: robbing the negro workingman of the franchise.

None the less brutally, but more skillfully hidden behind a legal fiction, the Bryanites practiced Bresci's tactics in Idaho. The double purpose to be accomplished there was to smash the labor unions and thus help the Standard Oil Co., and to disfranchise the miners who were breaking away from the old parties, and thus help the Bryanite politicians, Steunenberg, Sinclar, et al. To accomplish these ends a reign of terror was inaugurated; property was blown up with dynamite; the miners were shot, clubbed and imprisoned in the Bull Pen. Then they were driven by threats and the blacklist from the State.

What Bresci did by retail the Bryan Democracy does by wholesale. Its mouth filled with words of love for the workingmen, it savagely butchers them South and West. From North Carolina to Idaho, wherever it has the power, it imitates Bresci. It does not shoot down the workingmen in Pennsylvania simply because its Republican twin is there for that purpose.

With "Red Shirts" in North Carolina and Bull Pens in Idaho; anarchy rampant; murder and riot the order of the day, the Democratic party stands revealed in its true colors: to the working class, white and black, Bryanism spells Brescism.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTRAGE.

The Democrats and Republicans feel safe in North Carolina now that the disfranchise amendment has passed. Strange to say, their fellows throughout the country also breathe more easily. The majority given is a large one, and those who were most directly concerned in the result took no interest whatever in the contest.

The robber who has a pistol at his victim's head is not denied very many demands. The state troops, armed deputies, and the regular police were under arms all day, and any protest, or even a close contest, meant that force would be used. The negroes are perfectly peaceful, and the light infantry is still waiting, armed to the teeth, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

There are 75,000 voters accounted for by this amendment, and it is a noticeable tendency to restrict the number of men who are eligible to go to the polls and have a voice in the affairs of government. The deep sense of security on the part of those instrumental in this outrage proceeds from two sources. The act was carried through after a mock contest, and no costly trouble occured. The North Carolina Democracy has the backing of the North Carolina Republicans, and of the Republicans and Democrats throughout the country. There is a sense of security because the initial step in wholesale disfranchisement has been taken, and there has been no discordant element. There is a sense of peace and calm, but even in North Carolina, with its thousands of ignorant voters, it is the calm which procedes the coming social storm.

ASIATIC SIGHTS CROPPING UP IN NEW YORK.

The Indian fakir makes a living by exposing his sores and his mutilations. The sidewalks of this city have begun to show that we also take notice of these distortions, and that they are used as a source of revenue. A gentleman who sells "Down with the Trust" buttons on Broadway allows his palsied and hideous left hand to fall over his wares so as to call attention to them. A beggar, farther down the street, has his trousers rolled up so as to expose his artificial legs. Almost directly opposite a man pitifully raises the stumps of his arms and appeals for aid. It is bad enough to be afflicted with the loss of any member of the body, but it is a great deal worse to be thrown onto the street. What kind of a civilization is this when the maimed and the injured in the race are subjected to still further torture?

The missionaries, at last accounts, were all safe. Mr. Conger was also safe, and confident that Peking could hold out. Yet the preparations for war still go on. The amount of provisions, lumber, ammunition, arms and other supplies already in the field is almost as great as that used during the whole time of the Spanish war. It seems that the friends of peace and order, and the staunch supporters of the government are determined to make money out of canned beef while there yet remains a single mule in the country.

A crowd of about 1,500 that paid admission to the Syracuse Ball Park last Saturday, demanded their money back when the Syracuse team refused to play, and, upon being refused, they destroyed the fences, the grand stand and everything in sight. How many of these rioters recognize the fundamental justice that there is in the labor demand for the total overthrow of a social system that robs it, not of a petty sum, given for amusement, but of heaps of wealth needed for life and intellectual development?

The Princess Cantacuzene admits the soft impeachment that she is a mother. It is about eight months ago that some of the papers threw fits because she was at that time another mother. In fact, despite the double marriage in the Greek Church and in a good old American church, the ceremony did not furnish immunity. The little girl came two months after marriage. All this leads us to believe of this other birth to the Princess—once Julia Dent Grant—is of a child already many months old. But then American children are precocious, though we did not know really how rapidly they could age under certain circumstances.

Mr. Leigh Bierce, who is to all intents and purposes a "wise guy," feels as does a tom cat when a brawny swain has, with malice prepense, placed a spade on said feline's back, and driven it home with one pat of his hob-nailed, number ten boots. We refuse to have anything further to do with him until he gets a reputation. The "Telegraph" is in a different proposition. As the spokesman of Tammany it will be necessary not only to place the spade on its back but also to dig its grave.

The New York "Sun," indignating at the American Cotton Company, better known as the Cotton Bale Trust, is not the least of the humors of the campaign. Roosevelt, the San Juan poltroon, posing as an Ethan Allen dare-devil, is not a circumstance alongside the paper that, upholding every trust in sight as ideal, suddenly turns about against such "gigantic concerns," merely because the American Cotton Company happens to be owned by a Bryan National Committeeman.

A! life is ever changeful; ever changeful. We remember a time when the editor of the "Citizen" was hurling oratorical defiance at the president of the American Federation of Labor, agreeing to provide the hall, and pay all expenses, giving the president the option of supplying the audience. And now they are to paternally clasp hands and battle together in a common cause, for they are comrades on the "trust question." Oh! such is the irony of fate.

McCullagh, superintendent of elections, is to have a force of eight hundred deputies this coming election in order to prevent illegal voting. It is safe to assume that he knows just what to prevent and what to allow. In the districts that are not certain to give a majority for Tammany the inspection will be rigorous. Even there the rigor will be as an employee, not of the city, but of a exercised as an employee, not of the city, but of a political party. Where the Tammany vote is a known quantity, and is of sufficient weight to overthrow the opposing vote, there will be no necessity for rigor. There would be no talk of strict inspection were it not that Tammany feels itself threatened. There would be no necessity for McCullagh were it not for the fact that capitalism, intrenched in the strongholds of office, will stick at nothing in order to retain its position.

Altgeld is regularly trotted out before each campaign in the hope that he will give utterance to some epigram that may be used as a watchword. He is the megaphone speaker of the Democracy, and the radical leaning which he was supposed to lean gave him a footing among the working class. This year he does Roosevelt up in a bundle of words that mean nothing. He applies every scurrulous epithet in the English language to him. They are all deserved, it is true, but in making his points Altgeld fouls the already unclean nest of the Democratic party. He brings up tax-dodging, franchise law, expansion, militarism. In all these matters the Democrats have shared the ignominy, and put in an early claim for the spoils. Altgeld wore himself out some years ago, and the attempt to resurect him as a campaign side show will hardly work.

Out in Mansfield, Ohio, the are persecuting the elders of Zion Church. The mob painted two of the elders green. We have not yet heard that the Boxers did any painting where the missionaries were concerned, but even the Boxers could learn a few things here in America. Stones were thrown, windows were broken, and many people were injured. All this is in line with the propagation of the holy scriptures, and if Zionists, or any other denomination, will persist in trying to convert the savages of Mansfield, or Boston, or New York, they deserve to get all that is coming to them.

CASUAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Armand Hammer, Baltimore, Md.

I have often heard the expression, "This would be a strange world if all people were of one mind." You have heard it, too, no doubt. It is the barricade of the fakir and the political confidence man when cornered. He uses it with the sangfroid of thorough conviction, laughs softly, pats you patronizingly on the shoulder, and—runs away.

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The expression has several forms, all apparently distinct and separate, but with a natural affinity, nevertheless; in fact, a limb of one tree—the fakirs' weeping willow. Another of its limbs is, "We have no quarrel with the Socialists. We admire their enthusiasm." This is the labor-paper branch of the tree. This expression always prefaces a sneaking scheme to hoodwink the unwary; and it invariably concludes, "We believe every man's political conviction is honest; we claim the same consideration for our own."

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Just at this season in the cycle of time the labor press—God forgive me—teems with such declarations. They are always preliminary to an election; and they are broad enough to be termed strategic positions. At the proper time they can be used to strike a blow or to ward one off. It depends entirely on the "wind." One thing is certain, however. They never strike for the working class, nor do they defend that class—because the "wind" is never properly raised from that direction of the political compass.

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Rather is the "wind" directed against that class, and the preliminary declarations—such as "fealty to ourselves," "recognizing our rights," "the demands of justice require," "no longer bound to any partisan political alliance," etc.,—are simply feelers to the capitalist to steer the current in the proper course, previous to "wheeling into line." The jackass mantle which covers this mangy wolf is called "independent political action," and the "wind" carries with it the stench of the political bawdy house, perfumed with the obnoxious odor of the political prostitute.

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But the field is being narrowed. The smiles of the prostitutes have a wan, forced appearance; the teeth show evidence of decay; the cheeks must be exhibited under a dim light to hide the artificial blush; the gaudy jewels are no longer real; and the body itself shows the strain of overwork. She is being rounded up into a district, and there is a sentinel on guard. Presently she will be annihilated with the hammer of the S. L. P. In the words of the poet of Lemmer's lane:

Should you meet on life's pathway,
strewn with strife and with care,
Coming down with a bound to the brink
of despair,
A man of the people whose mission
above
Was leading his kin, his kith and his
kind
To forget all their wrongs, to believe
they were blind—
Just give him a shove.

• • •

An expression which was once the stock in trade of the optimistic idiot who really believed that he would one day be the president of "our common country,"—"The workman of to-day may be the millionaire to-morrow,"—is seldom heard now. It had its origin, no doubt, in the throbbing top-piece of an aspiring journalist at the helm of a country weekly. The country weekly is rapidly separating itself from its helm, and the journalist of to-day is becoming the tramp of to-morrow; but the country weekly has not a monopoly of the tramp journalist, a new species of the box-car tourist which is gaining in numbers at an alarming rate—for the journalist. The great metropolis adds more than its quota to the intellectual Ragged Rogers tribe. Probably now the intense humor of the comic-paper Weary Willie will appeal to their mirth-provoking senses in its fullest measure, as they realize that the most ludicrous situation in life is seeing plenty to eat—and going hungry.

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I have observed lately that Samuel Gompers is "coming our way." The Cleveland "Citizen" announces that Samuel is "with the Socialists on the trust question." I have also observed that the "great progressive" Central Labor Union of Cleveland is moving forward backward, while the "Citizen" is frantically endeavoring to prove that the American Federation of Labor is committed to a Socialist programme. Indeed, this is a great victory for the "unaffiliated Socialists." Imagine the benefit to be derived, and the marvels to be achieved, through the missionary efforts in behalf of Socialism of Gompers, O'Connell, Duncan and others, whose aggregate knowledge of the Labor Movement could be conveniently crowded on a postal card.

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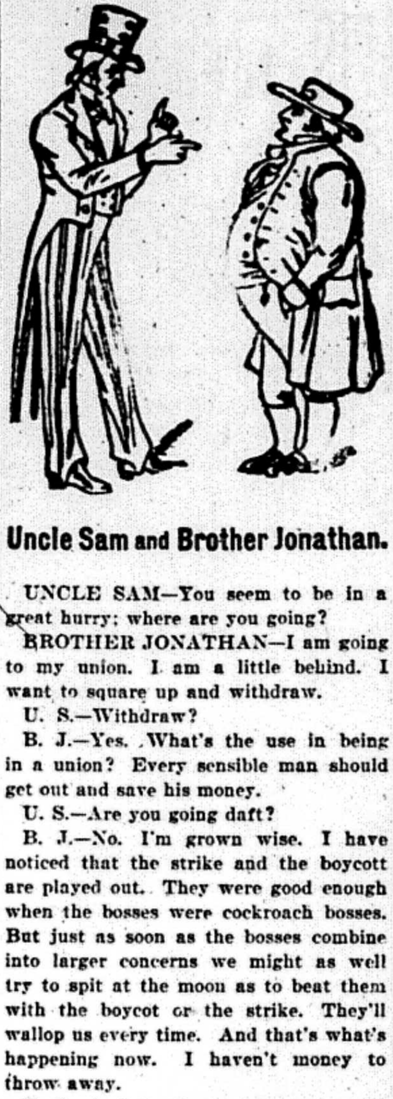
However, I observe that Mr. Gompers will deliver the Labor Day address at Cleveland. The Socialists of the "united" variety have progressed to such an extent that they have convinced "the swarthy champion of labor" he is a full-fledged united Socialist on the trust question, with a provisional executive committee headed by Moritz Heelkowicsz, with its seat located wherever Moritz sits down. I wonder if this new sensation of being a united Socialist on the part of the president of the American Federation of Labor will abolish that peculiar desire to stand before a mirror an hour at a time arranging his hair to give it that flowing, bunched-in, brainy effect which was his wont in the olden days of weeping oratory. (This observation is merely parenthetical. It suggested itself in a ruminative moment.)



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—You seem to be in a great hurry; where are you going?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am going to my union. I am a little behind. I want to square up and withdraw.

U. S.—Withdraw?

B. J.—Yes. What's the use in being in a union? Every sensible man should get out and save his money.

U. S.—Are you going daft?

B. J.—No. I'm grown wise. I have noticed that the strike and the boycott are played out. They were good enough when the bosses were cockroach bosses. But just as soon as the bosses combine into larger concerns we might as well try to spit at the moon as to beat them with the boycot or the strike. They'll wallop us every time. And that's what's happening now. I haven't money to throw away.

U. S.—And for that reason you would have the unions disband?

B. J.—For that and for other reasons.

U. S.—Which other?

B. J.—As the union can not win any more with its old and only weapons, it falls into the hands of fakirs who trade upon it and sel it out, and use it as a foot stool to step on, and advertise themselves to the politicians.

U. S.—Have you any other reasons?

B. J.—No, are these not enough?

U. S.—Decidedly not.

B. J.—What sense is there in paying dues to keep a fakir in a job?

U. S.—In the first place, as far as the fakir question is concerned, the usefulness or uselessness of unionism cannot be settled by it. The fakir is not a fixture. He can be snuffed out. And if the worse were to come to the worse, if the fakir has entrenched himself in such a way, as the officers of the United Mine Workers have done, that they can use your own dues to beat you down and flourish in fakirism, then you can pull out the bulk of the intelligent men, leave the fakirs to starve high and dry, and start a good bona fide union. I admit that a thing controlled by fakirs will do labor no good, and will even hurt the workers; and that, even if such a thing dignifies itself with the name of "union," it should be smashed.

B. J.—And suppose you do, and build a bona fide, honest organization, what good will that do? The boycott and the strike are played out.

U. S.—Suppose they are; let's leave that part of the question aside for the present. Do you imagine that the organization of labor by trades has no other good purpose?

B. J.—None that I can see.

U. S.—You have heard of a man called Bismarck, haven't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Well, powerful though he was, and willing and anxious, to boot, to squelch the Socialist movement in Germany and hang every Socialist delegate, did he do that?

B. J.—What, hang them?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—No, he didn't.

U. S.—Why, being so powerful?

B. J.—Guess he didn't dare to.

U. S.—That's just it. Even the most powerful and the most willing to do wrong feel to-day curbed by public opinion. Now, then, vicious though a boss may be, and anxious to do wrong to one of his workmen, he will feel curbed in his desire if he knows that his men are organized, that they will all resent his action, strike and thereby make public his act. Is that clear?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Thus organization can do some good as a shield, provided, of course, it is in the hands of honest and intelligent leaders, not fakirs.

B. J.—Well, would that alone be worth the dues we pay and the time we spend on the union?

U. S.—I think so. But that is not all. The union answers other good purposes. Are you sure that the working class won't have to fight physically for their rights? Are you quite sure that the capitalists, ousted at the ballot box by the workers, will not do what the slaveholders of the South did—throw to the wind their pretences of being law-abiding and take up arms to thwart the fiat of the suffrage?

B. J.—Well, no; I'm not quite sure they won't.

U. S.—The union of the workers, always on the alert to fight the boss at opportune moments, and honest and intelligently conducted, preserves among the workers the proper spirit of resistance. Such unions may some day need the discipline there acquired. They will be found to be brigades ready at hand for final action and final [illegible] of capitalism.

B. J.—That's quite so. But anyhow strikes and boycotts must be abandoned.

U. S.—Yes and no. Upon this subject let me read a passage from the proclamation issued by the New Trade Unionist national organization of the country—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. (Producing the paper and reading.) It is this:

"The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, aye, is assured. In the meantime, while the capitalist system lasts, we aim to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend, to wring such temporary advantages from the capitalists as the conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that often the brutality of capital drives the workers to despair. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends largely upon economic conditions which we can not control; we make no promise as to that. We need no promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can safely promise, that our warfare will not only be more effective than that of the old-style labor organizations, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results. While the old-style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the rights and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind conflicts with capital, become objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of our New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon the very citadel of capitalism (its control of the industrial and political machinery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with respect if not with fear. While the old-style organizations weighed down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that business conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital, our army trained for a fight to the finish, and drawing from our growing success at the ballot-box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ever ready for timely aggression and necessary defense. While the old-style organizations degraded to the function of herd-camps for the drovers of voting cattle for the capitalist parties, gain nothing but to be kicked with injunctions, clubbed and bayonetted into greater helplessness, our New Trade Unionism will derive from every advance made in the political class struggle material assistance for the economic efforts, following the example of our fellow-workers in France, where Socialist representatives vote large contributions in the municipal councils, plead the cause of labor in the halls of parliament and support it with their prestige on the field of battle whenever a strike occurs."

B. J.—I guess I'll stay in.

U. S.—By all means. You were judging the union by its impotence when in the hands of the fakirs. There, all dues are pure waste. In the properly conducted union, the union that moves hand in hand with the S. L. P., even the old weapons of the strike and boycott may serve some good purpose; and such a union is a valuable weapon of offense and defence to the workers. Bring all your fellow-craftsmen into it. Get all others to do likewise. The Socialist fights both on the economic and the political line.

Ode to the Toilers.

[Written for the "Daily People" by J. B. Raucher, N. Y.]

My heart doth bleed for those who toil
In squalid shops and gather spoil
For idle hands that hate to know
Another's need, another's woe.
It aches for those who night and day
Are toiling on for scanty pay;
Creating wealth with busy hands,
For drones to spend in foreign lands;
While they, the parents of all wealth,
In cellars dark dwell, where health
And gladness, sunshine, air,
Visit not their caves; but grief despair
And cankering care and want of bread
Reign supreme in plenty's stead.
It breaks, and burns with deep desire
To sing their woes in songs of fire;
Until the toilers cease to be
Ignoble slaves, but joyous, free,
As birds that flit from tree to tree.

The curtain has fallen forever on the little drama the Populists put on the stage a few years ago. Butler and [illegible]miston are fighting. Butler is out of politics. The whole camp is plunged in a state of war. The death really [illegible] four years ago, but the leaders have been fighting ever since about the manner in which they should dispose of the remains. That work has been taken by force, out of their hands, and the [illegible]ment has already taken place.

THE SHOE WORKERS.

The city of Haverhill has had the distinction for many years of producing more shoes than any other city in the world. This great output, which calls for the labor of many thousand persons, was effected by fewer hands comparatively, than in any other town. The real ratio is hard to find, but it is safe to say that fifteen per cent more work is done by the Haverhill operative than is done by any other. Despite this fact, Haverhill is only another of the doomed factory towns.

The past year (from November last, to fix the date) there has been an almost complete suspension of business. Agitation, unionism, impossible demands have all been used as an explanation. But the explanation did not change the state of affairs. Haverhill continues to decline, and the Board of Trade is at its wit's end. New industries must be inveigled into the city; the workers must not frighten capital away; cheap labor must be made plentiful. As a matter of fact there is no cheaper labor in the country than some of the labor in the Haverhill shoe factories. Yet the shoe industry cannot thrive there.

The explanation is very simple to one who studies modern industry. Haverhill has declined because it is no longer a modern shoe city, and, while it has some gigantic factories compared with the factories of even ten years ago, it is by no means in the race with the new, improved factories of the West. Really modern methods do not prevail, and, union or no union, Board of Trade or no Board of Trade, Haverhill will continue to decline unless its whole system is brought up to date.

A business has an organic life, and while the constituent parts may change abruptly and seemingly causelessly, there is a steady uniform development. This is true of the shoe trade, and Lynn and Haverhill, in their way once the leading shoe cities of the world, have fallen by the wayside because they did not keep pace with the development of the industry. Where Lynn once had the whole market, she now holds only a mere fragment. Where Haverhill was once master of all, she now must enter as a minor competitor.

It is like the leather industry in some ways. Fifteen years ago Massachusetts held all the tanning and currying trade in its own hands. Then decay set in, and, while more leather is made to-day than ever before, Massachusetts has only a small portion of it. The trade commenced to be unsteady, and the Knights of Labor were supposed to have been been a simple matter to move as a place the cause. Then the trade migrated, and instead of dying, as it was supposed to do, gigantic establishments sprang up in the West, and new and improved methods prevailed. The modern currying shop is great in size, efficient in production, conducted on an economical scale, thorough in its organization, and capable of producing more and better leather than was produced under old hand conditions. Above all, it is trustified; and while at present the great magnates are playing fast and loose with the stock, they do so simply because they recognize its value, and seek to oust the small holders. When that is done we shall have the leather trust in all its glory. There is another thing in this connection that shows the improvement that has taken place. Skill is not necessary, intelligence is not necessary. All that is required is strength and blind obedience. With them alone, the worker is an improved part of an improved machine, and therefore a worthy adjunct to modern capitalist methods of production.

When the leather industry moved away, it was the opinion of the uninformed workers that it had passed from the earth forever. They did not see that new fields were being broken in, and that a new set of workers had taken the places of the former workers. The same opinion holds good to-day, and in Haverhill, where the cry is deep and bitter among the business men and workers, attempts are being made to retrieve the lost prestige, and once more march in the van of capitalist production.

This shifting, or slumping of production to the West was not caused by an absence of men there, but was caused by a fullness. There also a change had taken place, and prepared the country for a still greater change. The constant stream of pioneers had opened up the country and prepared it for the agriculturist. The small farms gave a means of living to almost countless numbers, but here a change was destined to take place. The bonanza farm tore the small farmer from the land, and cast him on to the world, with no means of making a living. Only a tithe of the former independent farmers could find employment as wage workers on the farm, so they migrated to the large cities. Here, too, the struggle for work was relentless, and an immense army of unemployed was the result. THIS IS THE VIRGIN FIELD OF LABOR POWER THAT THE CAPITALIST FOUND AND IS NOW WORKING.

This is the inevitable tendency of capitalism. It goes where labor power is cheap, and where raw material is accessible. Both of these are plentiful in the West, and to the West the shoe and the leather industries went.

There is still another side to the matter: in Lynn and Haverhill, low as the workers have fallen, there is a certain standard of living that it is difficult to bring down without using great force. There is no necessity for using this force, when it is a simple matter to move to a place where it will be possible to find workers in plenty, who will accept low small wages. In some departments women are employed exclusively: in lasting and cutting, for example. Children are also employed, and as the machines require dexterity alone, children make good operatives.

The orphan asylums furnish them in bulk or singly. The children live at the asylum and each morning go to the various factories. Most of the money they earn goes to the institution for board. That is one of the reasons why charitable societies pay so well. But this use of the children has its direct influence upon the shoe industry as a whole. Wages go down to the level of what the children in the homes can subsist on. The trade is an inhuman one. It is vicious in every way, but it is typical of capitalism.

This state of affairs is responsible for the decline in Massachusetts. It cannot by boards of trade. It cannot be cured be cured by appeals to labor not to abuse its little brother capital. The whole state must come down below what is now the standard of living in other parts of the country. It must, even to a greater extent than prevails to-day, place upon the altar of capitalism its children and its women. Even by doing that, all is not regained.

A factory in the West is a gigantic affair. For example, Wolff Bros. of Columbus, Ohio, can place a million-dollar order for one grade of leather. That would keep a New England manufacturer going for years. All the changes which have been taking place cannot be duplicated in a day. They are in line with the evolution of industry, and the growth of capitalism. The New England workers will not be swept off the earth. They will be prepared for a lower form of living, and will be driven below the point which they have now reached.

The lesson does not end with the new wage workers of the West. There is the vast mine of labor power in China, and that is the objective point of the capitalist. As a new proletariat was formed by the development of the bonanza farm, so a still newer one is in process of formation by our cannon in China and the Philippines. It is not the great factory of the western cities alone that Haverhill has to deal with. The Western cities in turn must deal with the far East. It is no child's play that the working class has before it. For this reason it is necessary that the progress of all industries be closely followed and its various stages be understood. The Haverhill papers and the Haverhill workers sit in sorrow, weeping when they should act. Two things only can be done. Come down not only to the level of the men who took the trade in the first place, but down, down to the people who will take the trade in its next stage of development. The Asiatic faces the American workingman to-day, and the odds are in favor of the Asiatic. On the other hand he can take up the task of his class, and having ousted the class that now makes all industries a hell, take possession of them in the name of society.

Every move society makes is towards the co-operative commonwealth. The way may be covered with the dead and dying but we must move or trample ourselves in the present state. We cannot turn, we cannot go back. The Socialist Labor Party leads the march, and behind it is the whole of society willingly or unwillingly pressing forward.

"MOVE TO ADJOURN."

What a Preacher Would Do if Asked How to Cure Poverty.

The Moody evangelists held a ratification meeting last night at Broadway and Fifty-sixth street. The Rev. Dr. Griffith of Kansas City preached to an audience in the tent.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter interviewed the doctor before the commencement of the services. He at first dodged questions very artfully. Finally he was asked:

"You then really admit there is poverty?"

"Yes indeed," solemnly answered the doctor.

"Have you any remedy?"

"Never thought of any," acknowledged the doctor.

"Don't you think poverty leads to temptation?"

"Yes," he said unhesitatingly.

"Don't you think temptation leads to crime?"

"To a great extent."

"Suppose you should preach to a congregation the members of which were all poverty-stricken, and they should rise and ask you in concert how to abolish all poverty. What reply would you make?"

"I would," said the doctor, "move to adjourn."

"You won't let me leave you and tell the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE that you have no remedies for their economic afflictions, will you?"

After some hesitating, he replied:

"I think the Golden Rule will cure all wrongs."

The reporter then said: "A prominent merchant of New York lately said that it had finally come to the pitch that a man could not succeed in business and follow the Golden Rule. While he was following this rule his competitors would be following the rule to undersell him. And to be undersold means to be sold out by the sheriff. And as to the wage-class who have nothing to sell but their labor power, there could be no rule how they should sell it. They must sell it or die. But the rule in buying this power is to skin the working class for all there is in them. Competition forces them to sell cheap; and to sell cheap they must buy cheap, including labor."

"Well you have tied me up," answered the doctor.

A policeman listened very attentively to the interview. On leaving he followed the reporter.

"You pumped that preacher dry," said the policeman.

"If so, he'll fill up again on something better than wind."

"Will the interview appear in to-morrow's DAILY PEOPLE," asked the policeman.

"Certainly."

"Then," answered the policeman, "I'll buy a dollar's worth."

MALLONEY IN FALL RIVER.

The Socialist Labor Party Candidate for President Addresses a Big Crowd.

A Mass Meeting of Working Men in Fall River Such as Has Never Been Held There in Point of Numbers and in Point of the Deep Impression Made by the Speaker.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—Wednesday was a red letter day to the Socialist Labor Party of the Spindle City, being made so by a visit from the Party's candidate for President, Joseph F. Malloney, of Lynn. Malloney arrived in this city in the afternoon, and was met at the depot by James Sweeney, a prominent Socialist. He took a car, like an ordinary personage, and arrived at the centre of the city a few moments later. There he was met by a committee of Socialists consisting of William Starkey, J. Rigby and Samuel Platt, who escorted him to the South Park, where he was billed to speak.

Despite the intensely hot weather, fully 600 workingmen gathered to hear the representative of their class, and stayed to the last, rapt in attention at the floods of light thrown upon them.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Malloney mounted a vacant seat on the grounds very close to the southeast corner. John Sweeney also mounted the seat, and in a very few words introduced the speaker as the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. Without any verbiage, Mr. Malloney, on being introduced, started his address to the people, addressing them as "Fellow wage workers of Fall River."

He said that he was present to extend the principles of the Party which he represented. And although this could not be done without treading on some one's corns, he did not propose to let that deter him from what he considered a plain duty. He stated that the capitalist class has performed its functions until it has become a scourge to the land, and that it was the object and aim of the Socialist Labor Party to wipe it out. The Republicans met in Philadelphia and the Democrats in Kansas City, and each elected a man to represent them. They elected a man who would cater to the interests of the class of capitalists who would elect them. Now the Socialist Labor Party nominated a man from their own class, one who earned his living by the sweat of his brow, to represent them, and to demonstrate their principles.

Recognized authorities on statistics have said that 10 years ago nine per cent. of the population owned 71 per cent. of the wealth. This is the Republican Party of to-day. Thirty-nine per cent. of the population owned 25 per cent. of the wealth. That is the Democratic Party of to-day. At the same time they told us that 52 per cent. of the population only owned four per cent. of it, and that class is represented by the man who is talking to you.

In this country as well as in Europe there are two classes of people. The wage slave and the man who lives on the back of the slave.

Every army has it heroes and robbers, and the fight we are now making is that the hero shall survive, that the honest shall prosper, and that the guileless shall come into their own.

The question to-day is not one of imperialism or anti-imperialism, but it is one of whteher you are going to own your own labor or are the capitalists. The capitalist is no fool; he realizes that laws must be made to keep the masses down to the proper level, that he may bleed them, that he may live in prosperity while they live from hand to mouth in miserable tenements. You work in your mills ten or twelve hours a day, according to the law of the State in which you toil. The first two hours that you work you produce material and get it back in wages. The other hours you work for the capitalist class.

In the feudal ages the slave got three days for himself, and the master got three for himself. Now the slave gets two and the master gets eight. That is why the master wears broadcloth and the slave goes around with holes in his coat. That is why the master has fast horses and fast women, while you have a fast in your stomach. [Applause.] That is why Dubuque of your own city passed a law whereby your pay can be trusteed even if you don't get more than $8 or $9 a week.

We hear considerable lately about trusts. The Democrats say smash them, the Republican party says smash them, but the Socialist Labor Party says smash both of the other parties, and take possession of the trust and administer it for those who work. The American flag is thrown in the faces of the American workmen and they are asked to go forth to fight and open up countries from which to get cheap labor to take the place of the man who is fighting, and upon his return he is not in it at all.

In this country two years ago we could hear of nothing but the avenging of the Maine. That was avenged, and what is the resuult. You read a short time ago of the arrival of the Cuban teachers in Boston. What were they brought here for? I will tell you. They were taken and shown through the mills and factories and told what a fine business it was and all that, and when they go back they will teach the same things. Then when a textile school is started there, who will be employed? Why the little Cuban boys and girls and the men who will work for almost nothing a day will come in and the American workman, who has made the mills there possible, will be shut out entirely.

I defy any man in this audience to rise and say that he enjoys the right to support himself. You know you have not. You have no country. Why did you leave England? Because you were ground down by the capitalist system. What caused the trouble in Ireland and the dissolution of the republic in South Africa? The same thing, they were unable to stand the yoke any longer. Take your own statesmen, Henry Cabot Lodge, better known as Henry Cabot Dodge, who preached that the bars of immigration should be put up and then wants 10,000,000 of the most ignorant people on God's earth tacked on the coat tails of Uncle Sam as wage laborer.

The boys fought and bled with the Filipinos and took their injection of embalmed beef three times a day with the result that their labor is cheapened and the purchasing power of their dollar is decreased. Do you mean to say that the American capitalist is going to build soup houses to support these people? No. He is going to send capital down there to build railroads, and set up factories that now are in America, and they will be run by the cheap ignorant labor of that country.

The capitalists in their greed have recognized that England was making a grab for China; Russia and Germany were doing the same, and they want to know what is to become of them and their share. Then they will call upon the workingmen under pretext of a couple of ministers being kiled and a few gallons of rum spilt and the man straightway forgets his empty stomach and starts out to make an open door to China, never realizing that it is an open door through which he will be forced out.

The open door to China means an uncultivated people and it means that the American capitalist is going to bleed the American people. They send their machinery into China and they send men there to employ Chinese labor because it is cheaper. Look for a moment at the man who is being put in to compete with you. He is a Chinaman. You go to China and you can hire a Chinaman cheaper than you can a horse. You hitch a horse to a wagon and he goes wherever you want him to. It is the same way in China, a Chinaman will hitch himself to a cart and will go anywhere you want to.

Following the machinery comes the cheap labor and then the factories here begin to close again. I defy any man in the Republican or Democratic parties to say that that will not happen. And it is going to happen. Wherever the capitalist can get the cheapest labor, there he is going to go, and the American workman is going to suffer.

And there is not a man in this city to-day who will not condemn the acts of the bloodthirsty brutes whose hands are covered with the gore of the working class, and if you go to the ballot box and vote for them you are a Judas Iscariot and a traitor to your class. If you cast your ballot for such a blood-sucking crew, you are a hypocrite. The man to elect is the man who is of your own class and is class-consciously the bitter enemy of your enemies. I appeal to the workingmen to recognize the fact that you have nothing to lose and everything to win.

Why is it that you can't live more than three or four weeks when the mills are idle, and why is it that your daughters cannot dress as you would like to see them dressed? Is it because you are idle? A thousand times "No." It is because the power from which you earn your living is invested in hands which are every day grinding you down closer to the stone. If you want to be free men, remember that at the election you have the chance and you can best judge for yourself whether you can vote for McKinley, Bryan or Malloney.

You may raise the question that I am not a lawyer. I don't want to be, as a lawyer has always been known as one of the most despicable of men. Nor yet was I a colonel in the Civil War. I am a wage-worker's child, and from childhood it has been impressed upon my mind that for every dollar I got I earned four or five for it. I have been in the fight, and, although not a general, I have bene a soldier.

You criticise the Jews for crucifying Christ, but when you come to the ballot box if you cast your vote in favor of the capitalists you are sacrificing yourselves. If anything is to be done, it must be done on election day. Stand shoulder to shoulder and fight hand and hand, and mark for the class which I represent and to which you belong, the Socialist Labor Party. [Applause.]

The impression made on the large audience by this speech was profound. The audience of workingmen had heard serious word from a serious man, who touched the chord every time. His words and his attitude were not those of the politician trying clap-trap.

Malloney left for New Bedford. He will next speak in Boston, and start on a Western tour.

THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY.

By PAUL LAFARGUE. Translated and Adapted by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop.

In 1848 the cry in France was "The Right to Work." That cry has come down to us with more or less emphasis, and is to-day the cry of large numbers of the working class. The cry has, however, taken on a modification. Formerly the working class spent is energies in an attempt to secure the right to work for the capitalists. To-day, however, that energy is being expended to obtain the right of the working class to work for themselves.

Lafargue takes up the cry of 1848, and uses it as the title of this book, the main purpose being to show the corruption and chicanery of the capitalist class, the certainty of the ultimate downfall of capitalism, and the certainty, as well, of the ultimate triumph of the working class.

Forty-eight pages. Price 10 cents.

NEN YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2—6 New Reade Street, New York.

CROSS-ROAD STORES.

Pictorial Incidents Showing Their Passing Away.

The Population of Manhattan, Accustomed to Department Stores, and Moving Into the Annexed District Simply Wipe Out the Small Stores—Ludicrous Devices to Check the Tendency.

TREMONT, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A more vivid picture of present conditions and of the passing of the cross-roads store was never presented than that witnessed on 177th street on Saturday.

The reader should know that this section of the city is a veritable garden of attractiveness because of its undulating hills and valleys, in which nestle the old villages of Tremont and Fordham. It is also made famous by the Botanical Gardens and numerous Parks. Now, then, this neighborhood is receiving a large influx of population, people who are familiar with department stores. Some of the stores in this section are of the antiquated kind of forty years ago. Many of them still continue to sell hay and straw, molasses, soap, and candles, which, with some canned goods, constitute their stock. The result of this has been that business does not increase with the population, and not a few have been obliged to share their store with the laundryman or the barber.

While strolling along I unexpectedly met my old friend McGinnes, carrying a heavy load of household provender, besides being hampered with a light jag, it being Saturday.

"Oh, be the powers!" says he, "I have struck luck to-night."

The fact was, a new store had opened to do business on a cash basis, and it proved a howling success, for the reason, as McGinnes put it, "I've saved twenty cents on the dollar, no wonder the ould lad was so obliging, when he told me I need only pay him once a week, whin he was malking twinty per cent off me. But look at him now," said McGinnes, pointing to a rotund storekeeper who stood mopping his brow while he looked for customers on the sidewalk; just as I approached I could hear him muttering:

"Mein Gott! dere goes Maginnis!"

"Warm evening," I ventured.

"Yes, it vos damn hot. Youse want anything dis evening?"

I suppressed a smile and answered "No."

"You know McGinnes, he vos one of dem crazy Irishmen dot works mit de weed-pullers. It vos me, vot got him his job. Und now he goes mit the fools, und buys at cheap Johns."

"Faith, an' it's no wonder, Jake,' said a matronly woman, who was passing with a well-filled basket upon her arm, "if it wasn't for the likes of ye McGinnes wouldn't be a weed-puller; sure, it was after ye closed the mortgage on his little house and turned his children into the street, ye got him the job, and now ye want to hould a mortgage on his job, unless he deals with you, sure I have twinty fine eggs for a quarter in my basket, and ye only give fifteen."

"Mit chickens in them, too, Mrs. Noonan!"

"The divil a chicken for they were all fresh layed this morning."

"Hannes!" cried Jake to a boy who stood by the door, "bring me von of dem fresh eggs from the basket under the counter. Now, Mrs. Noonan, I vill gif you two of mine fresh eggs for one mit the chicken."

Mrs. Noonan displayed her purchase, which Jake examined. Holding an egg to his ear, he shook it; it broke.

"Oh, mein Gott, it's rotten," cried Jake. "Hannis, get some water mit a broom, I would gif you fifty rotten eggs for a quarter if I had 'em."

During this collogny not a few people had stopped to listen. Their laughter on Jake's discovery was mortifying to Mrs. Noonan, who immediately returned to the new store, and proclaimed in unmeasured language that the eggs she had purchased were rotten.

"Indeed?" remarked a salesman, taking the eggs and placing them on top of a flour barrel. He procured a butter plate and broke an egg into it.

"Sure, that's fresh!" exclaimed Mrs. Noonan, while a storeful of customers laughed. After all the eggs were broken and all had proved to be fresh, Mrs. Noonan was resupplied at the cost of the ridicule she had to endure, but the way those eggs sold recalled the eve of Eastertide.

Jake's little trick became plain to everybody. But poor Hannes is out of a job for telling the truth about the fresh eggs in the basket under Jake's counter.

Thus the light begins to dawn upon the weed-pullers as they read the DAILY PEOPLE, the only advocate they have, despite the claims of the Re Letter Journals which never tell them how their employment is made a condition of servitude.

Yes, it vos Jake vot got McGinnes his job for twenty per cent, as a weed-puller.

C. C.

Tremont, Aug. 1.

New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle." "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's aggressive action and clarifying tactics of the past year.

Five cents a copy.
10 copies, 30 cents.
100 copies, $2.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
2—6 New Reade Street, New York.

THE 'LONGSHOREMAN.

The life of a longshoreman consists of hard work, want, uncertainty, and misery. The physical requirements, in themselves, show what is expected of the man working on the docks. He must be strong; he must be calloused; he must have the endurance of a mule; he must be willing to wait; he must respond at all hours. While there is a fixed time at which steamers are supposed to arrive, wind and weather count for much, and this uncertainty helps make the life a dreary, disagreeable one. Perhaps, after hours of waiting on the docks, there will be no arrival, and the man will be forced to return home. He is paid by the hour, and no job means no money, while the interest on the investements of his employer runs right along, rain or shine, Sunday and workday. The days of no job are growing more frequent, and, as a consequence, the days of no money also become more frequent.

Who would think of marrying on the means that such a precarious employment will insure? Who can give himself the pleasures necessary to a civilized man? How can the uncertain, small sum made in the course of a week contribute more than enough to give the coarsest, vilest kinds of food, such food as the animal would scorn? Who can blame the longshoreman for being a brute? It is forced upon him, and the force is being stronger and stronger.

The men here in New York have many causes for complaint both against the companies and the bosses. When you watch the men as they move up and down the gang plank you will notice that there is a seeming confusion, a rushing and a scurrying, but yet the droves of men untangle the knot, and when the time comes to leave the dock, all the freight will be stored, all the bagage will be on board, and out of a seeming chaos comes the most admirable order. It is rough work, but besides taking strength, it takes skill.

One would think that in such heavy, dangerous work, all possible safeguards would be provided. Yet it is a fact that most of the gang planks have no rails on the side, and the utmost care must be taken to prevent the heavy loads from running off, and to prevent the men from being thrown aboard, to an almost certain death. The Morgan and the Old Dominion Lines are especially remiss in this matter, but the men dare not protest. They know that the new arrivals, the strong and active Irish, German and Swedish immigrants are waiting for an opening to take the jobs at any price.

It is no uncommon thing for men to have their fingers, hands and feet crushed by the heavy boxes, and in addition to this the foreman subjects them to the most horrible abuse. He must be a driver, and no slave overseer ever used the lash more unsparingly.

The abuse does not end with mere cursing and vilification. Blows are not uncommon, and the gentleman known as the "stink foreman" is usually selected for his physical prowess. While the ship is being freighted he keeps the men on the jump, and takes every ounce of move there is in the men out of them. For all this work they receive the sum of thirty cents an hour, and the hours that they work in a day are few and far between. The intense strain to which they are subjected soon saps them, and it is impossible to imagine a man who is old in years working at the business. It takes the youngest, strongest and most active. As far as strength and activity go they are among the most powerful men in existence—and yet they only receive thirty cents an hour. Even all that is not given to them, and as they are paid by the half hour worked, it is possible to keep the men twenty, or even twenty-five minutes overtime and not pay them for it.

The hours per day are uncertain. Sometimes whole days pass with no work, and even when it does come there are so many men, and the work must be done so quickly that the pay always remains at the lowest possible point. It is at best not enough to live upon, and yet there is keen competition for the jobs, mean and hard as they are. The driving and the heavy work are not the worst part of the life. It is necessary to be on hand at all hours of the day and night. It is necessary to work in all kinds of weather. Hence it often happens that, after the heating work of a few hours, the men go ill protected into the chilling air and contract pneumonia, or lay the foundation for consumption. The nature of the work, running up and down the plank with heavy loads, also causes strains, ruptures, and injury to the heart almost the inevitable lot of a 'longshoreman.

Sometimes the nature of a cargo makes it difficult to light the hold, or even light the gangway. In piling the cargo, unless a man is very swift, it is not uncommon to fall from the pile and be injured. Not long ago, on the Morgan Line, an active young fellow was at work when he fell between the piles, and was dashed to the floor below. He was dragged out in a sling, shattered and bleeding. They placed him on the dock, unnoticed and unattended, and he lay there until the ambulance came later. It was the company's fault, but when the man came from the hospital a broken cripple they gave him a job as a sweeper on condition that he would not bring suit. It also often happens that the men fall through the hatchway; and when they are unlighted no human being can avoid it, no matter how well he may know the ship.

There is an organization of the men, but it is run by a more corrupt set of men than the usual pure and simple union. Every year the men are lined up in support of Tammany, and well does Tammany requite them. When the strike occurred on the Ward Line, Tammany, which had been given office because such organizations as the 'longshoremen voted for its candidates, took charge of matters, and sent a squad of police, which proceeded to club the men into subjection. After the clubbing occurred, this same union voted to endorse Tammany, and it stands by Tammany to-day, ready as the police are to club and abuse the men if they dare to strike.

Little can be done to remedy the evils that exist unless they are handled in the proper way. While so many men are ready to take a job, the low wages, hard work, dangers, and wholesale abuse will continue. A blow must sooner or later be struck, but it will be of no avail unless the good right arm of the whole working class is behind it, and the blow is struck intelligently, to wit, with the twin hammer of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

On the East River they reduced the price from thirty to twenty-five cents. The men are forced to be on hand at 7 o'clock, even though they are not required until nine or later. If time is money, according to the old capitalist saw, why in the name of all the saints in the capitalist religion are these men not paid for the time they actually put in?

There is another point, and it shows the way in which capitalist embraces [illegible]. In order to get a job it is usually necessary to have the backing of a saloon keeper. The saloon keeper, be he German or Irish, keeps his weather eye out for new arrivals and he pounces upon them like a hawk. If they promise trade enough, and he is sure that he can use them, he finds a place for them, and at once commences to share their miserable, hard earned money with them. The saloon keeper is placed by the politician, and the longshoreman must become part of the goods owned and controlled by the saloon keeper, if he wishes to retain his place of business. Thus we see the reason for his solicitude in getting a place for his beloved fellow countrymen. They are driven up and down the gang plank, like oxen, and they are driven to the polls by the same hand that controls their means of making a living.

When the strike occurred a few years ago on the Mallory line the police afforded so much protection that the company sent the sum of $700 to police headquarters in acknowledgment of the efficient work done. The strike was lost because the city officials were against the men. The men can make and unmake city officials, but the grinding system to which they are bound makes them not only physical wrecks, but it also makes them moral and intellectual wrecks. Here we have the play and interplay of capitalist companies with capitalist government. If the strike had been won by the men there would have been no $700 reward from the company.

The real number of accidents is unknown as at all times they are carefully hidden, because it might give the company a bad name. The men have no redress, because the courts are owned by the companies the same as are the police. This year the traffic promises to be unusually heavy, and under such circumstances the men ordinarily have a better chance to obtain a raise in wages. No attempt has been made in that direction, because they are bound hand and foot. They cannot strike now, and they cannot strike later. If they do, there will be a repetition of the Tammany outrages, and Tammany, elected by the 'longshoremen themselves, will help club them into submission. The only ray of hope for the men is that the Socialist Labor Party is in the field, and that the DAILY PEOPLE is hammering the Tammany, which has clubbed, and the Republicans, which would club, if they had office.

MINERS' CONVENTION.

Will Meet at Hazelton to Make Political Capital for the Leaders.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 5.—Preparations are being made for the convention of the representatives of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite district, which will be held in Hazleton, on Monday, August 13.

Considerable interest is being centered in the convention, not alone by the members of the Mine Workers' Union, but also by the operators. Both are preparing for the result, whatever it may be.

Some there are who believe that the result of the convention will be the calling of a big strike, but this is hardly probable.

The convention has been called principally for the discussion of the grievances of the miners in this district. It is understood that an effort will also be made while the convention is in session to settle the strikes now in progress in this city, Duryea, Old Forge and Wyoming.

It is probable that before the convention adjourns, the operators will be requested to meet the representatives of the mine workers in a joint conference to be held in the fall.

Even if such a request is made, it isn't likely that it will be given much attention by the operators, who have heretofore contemptuously refused to treat with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America.

Several months ago the operators were asked to meet the mine workers in joint conference in this city, but they ignored the invitation. At that time the action of the operators greatly incensed the leaders of the Mine Workers' Union, and a big strike was talked of.

Should the operators again be requested to meet with the miners' representatives and they refuse, the biggest and severest strike ever seen in this valley is likely to be decided upon by the leaders, who are hungry for the "check-off" system of collecting dues; meanwhile the organizers will be kept busy perfecting the organization. Meetings have been called for every night this week in different parts of the district.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

August 6, 1900.

Regular meeting of the Daily People Conference held at 2-6 New Reade street, with Seidl in the chair; Aikins elected secretary in place of Hammer. Committee to communicate with the districts in regard to sending out a wagon to advertise the DAILY PEOPLE reported and was discharged. Report of committee to General Committee accepted.

Siff was elected a committee to request the attendance of a delegate from the Daily People Committee at the Daily People Conference. Attention was called to the picnic to be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park on Saturday, August 25. Arrangements have been made for an tertainment that will surpass anything in the way of amusement offered to the public during the summer.

The Tenth and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, and the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, Manhattan, reported that the People was being sold at the important points in their districts by comrades or boys under the direction of the districts.

Contributions to the advertising fund were as follows:

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICTS	AMOUNTS.
Thirteenth	$1.00
Sixteenth	1.00
Nineteenth and Twenty-first	1.00
Thirtieth	2.00
Thirty-second and Thirty-third	2.00
BROOKLYN.	
Twenty-first A. D. Branch 2	$1.00
Daily People Club, 21st A.D., Br. 2	.90

The roll call was responded to by the following organizations:

MANHATTAN—Sixth and Tenth; Twelfth; Thirteenth; Fourteenth; Fifteenth and Seventeenth; Sixteenth; Nineteenth and Twenty-first; Twentieth; Twenty-sixth; Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Assembly Districts.

KINGS—Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, Branch 2, and Daily People Club of Branch 2, of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Financial Report, June 25, 1900.

MANHATTAN.

Sixth and Tenth	$10.00
Ninth	1.00
Twelfth	7.25
Fifteenth and Seventeeth	2.10
Sixteenth	9.00
Twenty-sixth	5.30
Twenty-eighth	15.00
Thirtieth	1.00
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth	3.00
L. A. 170, S. T. & L. A.	2.00
L. A. 274 S. T. & L. A.	1.15
Scandinavian Singing Society	1.25
BROOKLYN.	
Twenty-first A. D. Branch 1	$2.00
Twenty-first A. D. Branch 2	2.50
Rubin Stone	1.00
Section Essex County	$15.00
Section Hudson County	2.00

July 2, 1900.

MANHATTAN.

Ninth A. D.	$ 1.00
Fifteenth & Seventeenth A. D.	1.20
Sixteenth A. D.	14.00
Fourteenth A. D.	22.05
Nineteenth and Twenty-first A.D.	10.00
Twenty-third A. D.	20.00
Twelfth A. D.	2.50
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth A.D	23.50
People's Cafe	8.00
Italian Branch	5.15
Scand. Section, Br. 2	5.00
L. A. 141 S. T. & L. A.	11.05
Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth A. D., Brooklyn	2.00
S. Rosenthal, New London, Conn.	1.00

July 9, 1900.

MANHATTAN.

Fourth A. D.	$5.00
Twelfth A. D.	2.10
Sixteenth A. D. Dr. M. Finkelstein, 110 Rivington St.	25.00
Twenty-sixth A. D.	6.85
Thirty-second and Thirty-third A. D	10.00
BROOKLYN.	
Seventh A. D.	$52.50
Tenth A. D.	11.00
Twenty-first A. D., Br. 1	1.00
" " Br. 2	1.50

J. C. AKINS, Sec.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

(Week ending August 4th.)

Previously acknowledged	$410.65
Tarrytown, N. Y.: Kadish & Kruger	50
Cleveland, O.: W. Meyer, $1; J. Heidenreich, 25c.; J. Eiben, 25c.; F. Brown, 50c.; J. D. Goerke, 50c.; Howell, 50c.; F. Erben, $1; P. C. Christiansen, $1; Maedler, 50c.; W. Zillmer, $1; J. Kircher, 25c.; J. Draser, 50c.	7.25
New Haven, Conn.: Dr. W. J. Mayer, 50c.; J. Marek, 50c.; F. S. Werle, 50c.; T. Sullivan, 50c; F. Serrer, 50c.; M. Stodel, 50c.; C. Sobey, $1; M. Feldman & L. Kienzy, 50c.; C. Pfirman, 50c.; I. Areta, 50c.; T. Maher, 50c.	6.00
Chicago, Ill., 5th Ward: C. E. Anderson, $1; J. Hellgren, $1; C. A. Okerlund, $1; J. Anderson, $-; G. Strom, 50c.	4.50
Troy, N. Y.: F. Passano, 50c.; P. E. De Lee, $1; H. Hutman, $1; R. Johnson, $1	3.50
Wm. L. Brower, Brooklyn, N. Y.: 2 weeks	1.00
Union Hill, N. J.: A. Gollerstepper, 50c.; H. A. Schoeps, 10c.; A. L. Fricke, 10c.; W. Thuemmel, 10c.; C. Lindvall, 25c.; J. E. Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker, 10c.; A. Blome, 25c.; G. Betsch, jr., 10c.	1.55
Hudson County, N.J., 11th Ward: F. Campbell, $1; E. F. Wegener, 50c.	1.50
Richmond County, N.Y.: T weeks, M. Driscoll, $1.50; B. Clark, $1.50; J. Zimmer, $1.50; Snyder & Van Vorst, $1.50	6.00
Providence, R. I., Branch 2: H. B. Slade, 50c.; J. P. Reid, 50c.	1.00
Baltimore, Md.: R. W. Stevens, 50c.; F. Hartman, 50c.	1.00
Essex County, N. J.: H. Rachel, $1.00; L. Metz, 50c.; H. Smith, 25c.; H. Hartung, 25c.; P. L. Goetz, 25c.; A. P. Wittel, 50c.; F. Belzner, 50c.; M. Hoffman, 50c.; A. B. Ott, 25c.; J. Newey, 50c.; D. J. Duggan, 25c.; H. Carless, 50c.; W. Waltz, 25c; L. Cohen, 50c.; F. W. Wilson.	25
Buffalo, N. Y.: Mrs. R. Davidson, 25c.; H. Hassfurther, 25c.; H. Delaney, $1; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.; L. Harris, 25c.; J. Jezewski, 25c.; K. Starzyk, 25c.; C. Sauer, 50c.; S. Farber, 50c.; N. Van Kerkvoorde, $1; J. W. Sharpe, $3	8.25
Section Newburgh, N. Y.	3.00
New York, Prog. Alliance No. 170	2.25
New York: Excelsior Literary Society, H. Kessler, 15c.; S. Talmud, 25c.; L. Pomerantz, 25c; A. Prusak, 15c.; B. Shedroff, 15c.; H. Conslouder, 10c.; H. Newman, 50c.; A. Johnson, 50c.; J. Kessler, 15c.; S. A. L., 25c.; Brosen, 25c.; L. Rabinowitz, 25c.; M. Roud, 25c.	3.05
New York, 2d A. D.: Two weeks, T. Zipfel, $1; F. Machauer, $1.	2.00
New York, 4th A. D.: M. Shaynin, $1; G. Abelson, 50c.; P.M. Ginsberg, 50c.; S. Spiess, 50c.; L. Abelson, 50c.	3.00
New York, 6th & 10th A. Ds.: A. Scheftler, 25c.; H. Gottlieb, 50c.; I. Hurwitz, 50c.; Schierer, $1; Echlo, 25c.; Schierer, 50c.; H. Gottlieb, 50c.; S. Cubric, 25c	3.75
New York, 12th A. D.: Director, 50c.; Solomon, 50c.; Weinstock, 50c.	2.00
New York, 14th A. D.: J. Posner, 50c.; J. Seidel, 50c.; J. Hunter, 50c.; J. Rupp, 50c.; E. Vogt, 50c.; A. Steinhertz, 50c.	3.00
New York, 16th A. D.: L. Wolff, 25c.; M. Schonfield, 25c.; L. Bergman, 25c.; A. Weiss, 25c.; J. H. Lefkowitz, 25c.; J. Sternbach, 50c.; S. Moskowitz, 25c.; M. Stark, 25c.; H. Gotherer, 25c.; H. Ehrenpreis, 25c.; J. Wohl, 25c.; J. Gross, 25c.; W. Goldstein, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 25c.; A. Henick, 25c.; P. Joseph, 25c.; L. Perl, 25c.; L. Eckstein, 25c.; M. Wisenberg, 50c.; C. Ritterbaum, 25c.; P. Swartz, 25c.; S. Zimmerman, 25c.; A. Freud, 25c.; M. Lederman, 50c.	7.00
Sixteenth A. D.: Aug. 4, H. Gotherer, 25c.; H. Klein, 25c.; Frey, 25c.; C. Roth, 25c.; L. Wolf, 25c.; B. B. 50c.; B. Bear, 25c.; A. Weiss, 25c.; M. Friedman, 25c.; Isaacson, 50c.	3.25
New York, 18th A. D.: per Owen Diamond	6.00
New York, 13th A. D.: per Geo. Luck	2.00
New York, 15th & 17th A. D.: P. Wegener, $1; B. O'Toole, 50c.; P. Donahue, 25c.	1.75
New York, 19th & 21st A. D.: F. Eller, 50c.; B. J. Brandes, 50c.; W. Ortlieb, 50c.; H. Mittelberg, 50c.; J. Rosenkranz, 50c.; C. Rohde, 50c.; F. B. Widmayer, $1; H. Rasmussen, $1; R. Donai, 50c.; W. J. G. 50c.; H. Mahland, 50c.; A. Franck, 50c.; L. Weiman, 50c.	7.50
New York, 20th A. D.: J. Betz, 70c.; M. Betz, 50c.; S. Winawer, 50c.; L. Isaacson, 25c.; collection at shop of custom shoemakers, 301 E. 29th St., $3.05.	5.00
New York, 23d A. D.: Rubin, $1; Tzemakh, 50c.; Plamondon, 25c.; Twomey, 25c.; Pollock, 25c.; Russin, 25c.; Larson, 25c.; Westerberg, 25c.; Bama, 10c.	3.10
New York, 26th A. D.: E. J. Moonilis, 50c.; S. Mandel, 25c.; J. Klein, 25c.	1.00
New York, 28th A. D.: F. Braukman, 50c.; Mrs. Braukman, 50c.; A. Rosenberg, 50c.; M. Rosenberg, 50c.; Rosenblueth & Benke, 50c.; M. Heyman, 50c.; B. Singer, 50c.; F. Hertz, 50c.; Galinsky, 50c.; M. Halder, 50c.	5.00
New York, 30th A. D.: G. Gillhaus, $1; O. Barthel, 50c.; I. Samuels, 50c.; W. Heyman, 50c.; D. M. Klein, 50c.	3.00
New York, 34th and 35th A. D.: J. J. Kinneally, 50c.; W. Gajewski, 50.; Hodes, 25c.; H. Hermansen, 50c.; K. Johansen, 50c.	2.25
Brooklyn, 7th A. D.: P. Fiebiger, $5; P. Murphy, $1; H. Oehlecker 50c.; D. L. Campbell, 50c.; C. Vollmer, 50c.	7.50
Brooklyn, 12th A. D.: S. Mummery, 50c.; F. Leise, 50c.	1.00
Brooklyn, 13th and 14th A. D.: C. Anderson, 50c.; T. Christiansen, 25c.; F. A. Loehr, 50c.; J. Belopolsky, 15c.; L. Wise, 25c.; I. Bookman, 25c.; Munterfering, 25c.	2.15
Brooklyn, 16th and 18th A. D.: A. S. Brown, $1; G. Haerer, 50c.; O. Sorensen, 50c.; Munson, 50c.	2.50
Brooklyn, 20th A. D.: E. Forbes, 50c.; J. Stegeman, 50c.; N. Veltung, 25c.; J. Zoeller, 25c.; Cash, 50c.; R. Reuter, 50c.; E. Mueller 25c.; J. Mueller, 25c.	3.00
Total	$544.00

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE general fund	
Previously acknowledged	$13.790.71
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Fin. Sec.	25.00
Received for Minor Fund from Collected by Section Utica, N. Y., $3.50; O. Linetsky, Brooklyn, $1; S. S., N. Y., $1; Sam Schwartzman, New York, $1; Section North Adams, Mass., $5; J. Reich, 5th A. D., New York, $1; Rariz, N. Y., $2; collected at meeting Section New York, $20; Danish Socialist Agitation Club, Brooklyn, $10; F. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y., $5; Rochus Babnik, Milwaukee, Wis., $5; Section Rochester, N. Y., $3; Joe Henry, Chicago, Ill., 25c.; F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa., $1; Fth Cong. Dist., Mass., per Amos Jones, $8.00; Section Hartford, Conn., $5; Section Paterson, N. J., $2	73.80
Total	$13,895.51

HENRY KUHN,
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer.

California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 31.—The State Supreme Court has declared the Stratton primary law unconstitutional. We will, therefore, not have to circulate petitions, and from the present aspect of the case, no primary law is in effect. An attorney has been secured, and he will inform us how to act. It seems, though, as if primaries can be held in any old way.

The State Convention will be held, and regular nominations of the Socialist Labor Party made, after which it is expected that the Kangaroos will also hold a convention, calling themselves the Socialist Labor Party, make nominations, and then try to get the Debs-Democracy to endorse the nominees. This will cause a contest before the courts which we expect to win, as it can be easily shown that they are masquerading as the Socialist Labor Party.

INDIANA.

RICHMOND elected the following officers at each meeting: Organizer Jos. Brunner, 911 S. A. street; financial secretary, Will Singer, 211 North Thirteenth street; treasurer, Paul Junghaus, North Sixteenth street; literary agent, M. Ritchie, 30 Nort Fifth street; grievance committee, John H. Lichtenfels, Wm. F. Meyers and Fred Velke.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The several conventions of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, for the nomination of candidates for public office, and the election of District Committees will be called and held as follows:

The State Convention, at Boston, on Tuesday, September 4, 10 a. m.

COUNCILLOR DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

District.			
1st	Brockton,	Sept. 29.	7.45 p. m.
2d	Taunton,	"	"
3d	Boston,	"	"
4th	Boston,	"	"
5th	Lynn,	"	"
6th	Medford,	"	"
7th	Worcester,	"	"
8th	Holyoke,	"	"

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1st	Holyoke,	Sept. 29	7.45 p.m.
2d	Chicopee,	"	"
3d	Worcester,	"	"
4th	Fitchburg,	"	"
5th	Lawrence,	"	"
6th	Haverhill,	"	"
7th	Lynn,	"	"
8th	Medford,	"	"
9.10.11	Boston,	"	"
12th	Taunton,	"	"
13th	Fall River,	"	"

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Berkshire	Pittsfield,	Sept. 22	7.45 p. m.
JARROLD	....	JARROLD...	
Bristol	Fall River,	Sept. 29	
Dukes	Tisbury	"	"
Essex	Lynn	"	"
Hampden	Chicopee	"	"
Middlesex	Woburn,	Sept. 22	"
Norfolk	Stoughton	"	"
Plymouth	Brockton	"	"
Suffolk	Boston	"	"
Worcester	Worcester	"	"

SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Suffolk Districts, Boston, Sept. 22, 7.45 p. m.
Cape District, at Tisbury, Sept. 29, 7.45 p.m.
1st Bristol Dist. at Taunton, " "
2d " Fall River " "
3d " New Bedford, Sept. 22, "
1st Plymouth Dist., Abington " "
2d " Brockton " "
2d Norfolk Dist., Stoughton " "
1st Suffolk Dist., Chelsea " "
1st Essex Dist., Lynn, Sept. 29 "
2d " Salem, Sept. 22 "
4th " Haverhill, Sept. 29 "
5th " Lawrence " "
2d M'dlesex Dist., Camb'dge, Sep. 22 "
3d " Somerville " "
4th " Everett " "
5th " Medford, Sept. 29 "
Middlesex & Essex, Woburn, Sept. 22 "
1st & 2d Worcester Dists., Worcester, Sept. 29, 7.45 p. m.
3d Worcester, Gardner, Sept. 22, 7.45 p. m.
Berkshire Dist., Pittsfield " "
1st Hampden Dist., Sp'ngfi'ld" "
2d " Holyoke, Sept. 29 "

Wards of cities and towns that are a complete Representative District may nominate candidates for General Court, at the caucus held for election of delegates to conventions, or may call a caucus for that purpose Sept. 10th or Sept. 11th. Caucuses held for this work on any other dates will not be legal.

Towns and wards of cities which are part of a Representative District, may nominate a candidate or candidates for General Court, by convention or by district caucus, which may be held Sept. 10th or 11th, in any part of the District.

Delegates to a representative convention may be elected at the caucus, held for election of delegates to other State conventions, or at a caucus held for that purpose September 10th or 11th.

Town and ward committees can be elected at either of the caucuses, State or Municipal.

In appointing dates, times and places for all conventions, the State Committee wishes it understood that the Delegates to any convention, except the State convention, may hold the convention at any time and place, suitable to all of the known Delegates, provided that the convention is not held on a Sunday or legal holiday, and that all Delegates get 48 hours notice of any change in time or place, and provided further that the time be not earlier than Sept. 8th, nor later than October 1st.

No Delegate will be allowed to take part in any convention of the Socialist Labor Party unless he is provided with an official credential, signed by chairman and secretary of caucus, electing him, and by the secretary of the State Committee.

Chairmen and secretaries of caucuses should notify the secretary of the State Committee of the names of the Delegates elected, within 72 hours of the time of holding the caucus, and the secretary will send official credentials for each Delegate, signed by him in time to be distributed to the Delegates for the conventions.

By order of
MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
GEO. R. PEARE, Chairman.
JER. O'FIHELLY, Secretary.
Abington, Mass., July 20, 1900.

NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON—From now on during the campaign we will hold open-air meetings every Saturday evening at City Hall, Market street; also during the week in other parts of the city. We will have good speakers at each meeting.

R. BERDAN, Organizer.

PLAINFIELD—At the regular meeting of Section Plainfield, held Monday, July 30, 1900, the following officers were elected for six months: Joseph Magnan, organizer; A. B. Lafreniere, secretary; Charles E. Lafreniere, financial secretary; Culbert P. Roy, treasurer; Michael Heidel, literary agent.

A. B. LAFRENIERE, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

TROY—Section Troy will hold open-air meetings every Wednesday night, notice of which will appear in the DAILY PEOPLE.

General Executive Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., was held on Thursday evening, August 2, at the headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street.

Members present: Cohen, Vogt, Murphy and Brower. Vogt was in the chair.

Communications—One from W. J. Eberle, secretary of D. A. 15, inquiring what speakers would be at the convention of the Alliance. Attended to by the secretary. Two from L. A. 317, of Syracuse, giving information on the movement in that city. Received and filed. One from D. A. 17, Providence, R. I., stating that the Lorraine strike had been declared off. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Pascoag, R. I.; River Point, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; New York City, Yonkers, N. Y.; Hyde Park, Mass.; Centerville, R. I.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Olneyville, R. I.; Vancouver, B. C.; and Moosup, Ct., forwarding dues, asking information, etc.

Charter was granted to Salem Mixed Alliance, composed of shoe and leather workers.

Secretary was instructed to write to Comrade Eberle, of D. A. 15, and request him to hire a hall for the Alliance convention, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., in September.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.
Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York city, June 2—8, 1900.

The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that were adopted, the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by a unanimous vote—these actions and many others of an equally advanced character make the convention historic.

The delegates were a robust lot of fakir-hating kangaroo-killers standing on the firing line of the Social Revolution, and, responsive to many requests, it was decided to photograph the convention.

The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Party Ouvrier Francais, the lettering on the flag being plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one side of Malloney stands the editor of the People, and on the other side National Secretary Kuhn, holding on his arm the mallet wrested from the hands of the kangaroos on July 10th, and since then held as an historic trophy of the Socialist Labor Party and used as a gavel at the convention. Directly in front of the flag sits Sanial, the author of the Socialist Almanac, while to the right and the left are grouped the other delegates to the number of 83.

The size of the photograph is 14 by 17 inches.

PRICE, $1.10.

Owing to their large size these photographs can be shipped more safely in quantities. Sections are therefore requested to order as many as possible at one time.

Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Ninth National Convention was exhausted a short time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present convention may be run out pretty quickly.

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 428

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren.* 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

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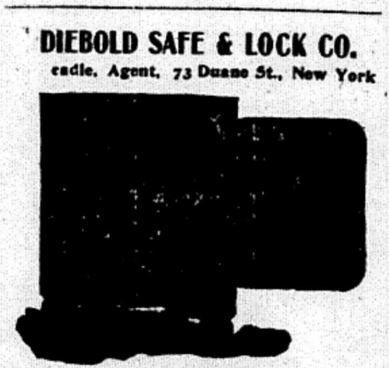

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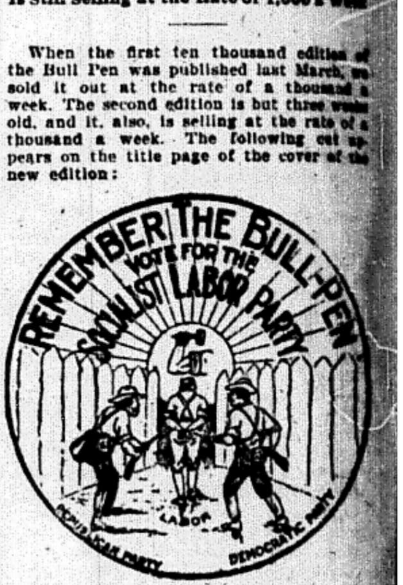

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Standard Oil Company Accomplishes Its Purpose—the Concentrator is Blown Up.
The Bull Pen.
The Democratic-Populist Governor Steunenberg Applies to the Republican President, McKinley, for Troops.
The Republican President McKinley sends Troops of the Regular Army to Wardner.
The Free Silver "Friend of Labor" Sinclair Conceives the Bull Pen.
The Murder of Mike Devine.
Governor Steunenberg, a member of International Typographical Union, Issues a Proclamation by Which the Mine Owners are ordered to Refuse Employment to Union Men.
John L. Kennedy, a Labor Fakir Belonging to the International Typographical Union, Lauds the Democrat Steunenberg and Endorses sending the Troops to Wardner.
Washington Typographical Union, to which Kennedy Belongs, Edorses Kennedy.
Boise Typographical Union, of which Bull Pen Steunenberg is a Member, Endorses Steunenberg.
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